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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Public Official Abuses His Position, And is Requested to Resign.

A New Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats in Consequence.

Silly Sensational Stories Denied.

The Public Property in No Danger.

Threats of Democratic Leaders Heard No More.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1876.

Steps Down and Out for Cause.

The Secretary of the Treasury several days ago requested the resignation of William Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Burnett presented the desired document to-day, which was accepted, to take effect to-morrow. The cause given is that he is the patentee or owner of certain instruments used on steam vessels, and has been using his official position to advance them to the exclusion of the same instruments invented by outside parties. It is ascertained that James A. Dumont, of New York, an inspector of Customs, will be named as his successor.

Only Baseless Fabrications.

The authorities here are very much annoyed at the absurdity of the sensational stories published in some newspapers. There is no truth whatever in the statements that engineers are surveying the streets and taking the bearings of commanding positions in and around the city. The necessity for such extreme measures has not entered their minds even remotely. A prominent engineer officer said to-day that every foot of ground for miles around Washington was mapped during the rebellion, and there would be no necessity to change it over needed.

Democratic Threats Heard No More.

Since the arrival of troops to protect the public property and the vast sums in the coffers of the Treasury, and to preserve the peace of the city against desperate characters, the Democratic threats have subsided. The country can rest assured, as was stated by a Cabinet officer to-day, that sufficient precautions have been taken, and it would be the height of rashness to attempt to go in a demonstration.

Proposed Democratic Demonstration Abandoned.

The Jackson Democratic Association, under whose auspices the political demonstration fixed for the 29th was to be carried out, held a meeting to-night and resolved to abandon their project. The Government will be notified of their decision to-morrow.

Preparing for Emergencies.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, no new information bearing upon the political situation was presented by any of the members. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered two hundred marines to report here at the earliest moment. They will be organized into a marine battalion of four companies of fifty men each, with a view to co-operation with the army in case of necessity. The marine guard at Annapolis, sixty men, will be held in readiness, and can be brought here in two hours. The marine force at Philadelphia will not be drawn upon.

Cutting Down the Estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury will cut his estimates down to the lowest figures. The customs, lighthouse service and coast survey have been carefully examined, and where the sums seemed more than sufficient to ensure economical administration, he has directed them to be reduced. Instructions to this effect were issued to-day. **In some cases the force now employed has been ordered to be reduced. The Secretary is determined that Congress shall find no ground for objection to the sums asked for his department.** The Secretary of the Navy will also reduce the estimates of his department. The aim to make up the full waiting orders pay of officers cut down under act of Congress of last session is $600,000. Of the river and harbor appropriations for this year, amounting to five millions, but two millions have so far been expended. The estimates for next year will consequently be comparatively very small.

Personal.

Colonel W. F. Barry, of the Second Artillery, commanding at Fortress Monroe, will arrive here to-morrow to assume command of the garrison of Washington.

Internal Revenue Receipts in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a statement showing the aggregate receipts of internal revenue in each collection district of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

PENNSYLVANIA.

First district	$ 1,934,109 92
Second district	71,445 33
Fifth district	357,074 47
Sixth district	136,234 63
Eighth district	292,834 07
Ninth district	423,089 09
Tenth district	67,321 24
Eleventh district	113,983 98
Twelfth district	834,153 09
Thirteenth district	9,388 80
Fourteenth district	127,598 12
Fifteenth district	367,703 96
Sixteenth district	114,026 12
Seventeenth district	55,444 66
Eighteenth district	68,135 01
Nineteenth district	93,543 90
Twentieth district	68,027 23
Twenty-first district	262,891 14
Twenty-second district	675,961 09
Twenty-third district	427,110 38
Twenty-fourth district	57,498 90
Total	$ 5,973,431 50

The aggregate of the United States is $110,717,730 92.

OHIO.

First district	$ 9,833,611 52
Third district	1,276,079 00
Fourth district	517,103 99
Fifth district	21,705 08
Sixth district	623,050 08
Seventh district	890,788 01
Eighth district	25,082 97
Ninth district	396,441 58
Tenth district	1,098,147 05
Eleventh district	888,330 05
Twelfth district	210,946 41
Thirteenth district	110,290 11
Fourteenth district	26,763 15
Fifteenth district	132,599 43
Seventeenth district	38,249 78
Eighteenth district	37,141 28
Nineteenth district	256,309 58
Twentieth district	32,085 28
Total	$16,387,678 50

WEST VIRGINIA.

First district	220,693 57
Second district	150,824 77
Third district	14,354 76
Total	$430,978 10

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1876.

EXCITEMENT ALLAYED.

The peaceful assurances in official quarters, concerning the recent quartering of troops in Washington, have considerably allayed the general excitement which existed yesterday.

THE CABINET MEETING.

No business of importance was transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day, nor were any matters brought before it except of the ordinary routine character. There was no allusion to the subject of ordering troops to Washington. It may be added, on the authority of two members of the Cabinet, that this subject has never yet been discussed or acted on by the Cabinet.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BOARD

continues its sessions at the War Department. The discussions of the board relate particularly to providing a speedy and effective enlargement of the army in time of necessity. Among the propositions is that of making seventy-five men the quota of each company, to be kept at this standard in time of peace, but in time of war the maximum to be two hundred and fifty men. No definite plan of reorganization will be suggested, however, until Mr. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, returns to Washington.

The Electoral College System—Practical Questions Arising Under It—No Judicial Tribunal for the Adjudication of Questions of Law—The Insufficiency of Congress—The Twenty-second Joint Rule and Effect of Its Abrogation—The Ineligibility of Electors—What Constitutes the Electoral College—Division of the Electoral Vote—How the Votes are to be Counted—How an Election by the House Would Defeat the Will of the Majority—How a New Election Would be Had.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1876.

The complications liable to grow out of the crudities of the present form of the electoral system of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States are daily growing more evident. The effect which these may have upon the result is yet to be seen. The defects which suggest themselves as leading to prospective embarrassment and which now perplex the minds of the ablest jurists at the seat of Government are, judging from the views expressed by these eminent gentlemen, not few nor of minor significance. In the first place, it is complained that there is no judicial tribunal specifically mentioned to which all matters of law, or of its interpretation should be referred. The theory of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is stated, would naturally embrace such questions within its scope; but the vague powers granted to Congress in the thought, in conflict with this view. It is admitted that Congress in its decision of questions arising on the subject would be to a great degree influenced by partisan considerations and advantages, and, therefore, could hardly be considered a very competent tribunal either for adjudication upon matters of law or of fact. The Supreme Court rising above the potential considerations of political influence or power would, it is stated, be more important and its decisions more satisfactory to the whole people. It is possible that some of the questions arising under the action of the returning boards in the South may come before this court; but in the culminating act of counting the vote Congress alone has the electoral power, and that under the present condition of things is embarrassed by technical or real differences between the two Houses upon points which some other sufficiently high tribunal alone can determine. The evenly balanced strength of the contending parties invest all these doubts and defects with double force and importance.

It is a puzzle to all the higher officers of the executive and judicial branches of the Government how the questions before the House will be disposed of when acting as they will in their several independent capacities.

The Senate last session informed the House that the joint rules of the two Houses were no longer in force. The twenty-second joint rule, in brief, provided that, if the two Houses disagreed in counting the vote of any State, it should be thrown out. Under this rule the process might be kept up until no candidate had a majority of all the electoral votes, in which case the election would go into the House of Representatives. It has recently been intimated that the House will now contend, should Hayes be elected, that the joint rules are still in force. This must be a mistake, for joint rules cannot be such unless agreed to by both Houses. This view is sustained by ex-Journal Clerk of the House, John M. Barclay, the author of "Barclay's Digest," whose opinion on all such subjects is regarded as infallible by parliamentarians in both bodies. Under the head of "Joint Rules," the next edition of the Digest will contain the following:

"Whenever the two Houses may fail to adopt for the Congress the joint rules of a preceding Congress (which frequently occurs), it would seem, under the authority conferred by the Constitution upon each House (Art. I, section 5), to determine the rules of its proceedings, to be an undoubted right of each House, at pleasure, to decline further acquiescence in the enforcement of any one or all of them, and hence, although the joint rules as acquiesced in during the Forty-third Congress, appear in this Digest, the following proceedings during the first session of the present Congress would seem to indicate that no joint rules are now in force."

Here follow the proceedings of the Senate and House on the adoption of joint rules, all of which have been recently published.

It is then probably safe to assume that none of the joint rules are in force, and it therefore follows that either a new rule for counting the vote must be adopted or the Constitution alone must be the only guide. In the latter event the question will arise shall the plain letter of the Constitution be followed, or will precedent govern? Certain precedents fixed by usage, may go far toward preventing awkward and even dangerous complications. The records show (1) that the President of the Senate has never attempted to act as a judicial officer in determining the validity of a State vote; (2) that while such questions have invariably been referred to the two Houses of Congress, neither House has ever asserted its right to throw out a State or choose between two sets of returns, except under the twenty-second rule, which Congress has expressly omitted to readopt; (3) that all disputes of this nature that have arisen have been decided by the two Houses, acting concurrently, though they served no authority to do so, either from the Constitution or the laws. The President of the Senate might entertain the view that he alone, under the Constitution, is vested with the sole power of opening and counting the vote, and should decline to entertain objections in regard to counting the vote of any particular State, pointing to that clause of the Constitution which says that after the votes are opened *they shall then be counted.* The Constitution does not apparently contemplate the exigency of an objection to counting the vote of any State; but simply says, "the vote shall then be counted." If the twenty-second joint rule, that all questions of this kind arising would be referred to the two Houses for concurrent action, and that should a majority of both Houses vote against throwing out the vote of any State, it would not be counted by the presiding officer. But this would be quite as vicious as that provided by the defunct twenty-second joint rule. Objections might be carried so far as to throw the election into the House. In the event of such a rule of action the counting of the vote will be suspended with imminent danger to the country. The hope of all good citizens is, that Congress during the coming session, and before the counting of the electoral votes, may come to some wise and patriotic agreement whereby, while all just rights will be preserved, the danger of so deplorable a controversy will be averted.

Another point of conflict is as to the effect of any sworn and admitted ineligibility of an elector. So far as the holding of an office rendering a person ineligible is concerned, it has often occurred that persons while holding one office or trust and profit have been elected to another and have resigned the old one to take effect upon assuming the new. Accepting this precedent, any elector, it must be conceded, could act as such by resigning any position that he may hold under the Government at the time of his election. The provision of the Constitution relating to this subject says that no Senator, Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The same rule applies to other appointments, it being conceded by usage that the existence of one terminates upon the taking effect of the other.

The two Republican electors holding the position of postmaster, it is ascertained, have no objectionable features, as neither case, so far as the facts are now known, is at variance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. A much more certain case of vacancies exists in the disfranchised rebels who have been discovered as electors on the Democratic electoral tickets in the South. In the matter of vacancies each State has authority to provide by law for filling any vacancies that may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. (Act June 23, 1845.)

In case a State fails to choose electors the law provides whenever a State has held an election for choosing electors and has failed to make a choice on that day, electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in manner as the Legislature may direct. (Act January 23, 1845.)

In the matter of counting with a majority both the Constitution and the act of 1792 are explicit. The electors must be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State may direct, must be equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress at the time when the President and Vice President to be chosen come into office, except where no apportionment of Representatives has been made after any enumeration, in which case the number remains the same as the then existing apportionment.

According to this the electoral college of the United States consists of three hundred and sixty-nine electoral votes, a majority of which is one hundred and eighty-five votes. Mr. Tilden has already one hundred and eighty-four votes. Should Mr. Hayes get the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana and retain all the votes he now has, he would receive the necessary one hundred and eighty-five, his majority being one. In the unexpected contingency and Mr. Tilden remain at his present figure, it would not elect him. Should the Governor of California, as already indicated in these dispatches, persist in his refusal to give certificates to the Republican electors his action would not elect Tilden. In regard to an elector casting his vote for the candidate of the party he represents, the obligation is simply one of honor.

In Georgia, in 1872, a portion of the Democratic electors cast their votes for the Governor of their State and the remaining portion for Greeley. In this case any division in the electoral college of a State would be a subject of the closest scrutiny and very likely summary punishment on either side. The fact, however, is conclusive that whoever is elected must have a majority of the whole electoral college.

In regard to the contemplated action of the Governor of California a review of the act of 1792 will show him what he must not now know, that he is not the judge of the honesty of an election or of the accuracy of the returned votes cast. The law says:

The Executive of each State shall prepare three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day they are required to meet. Nor can electors defeat the will of the people by neglecting to meet. Electors are required to meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December, in the year in which they are appointed, at such places as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

The electors are required to make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them for President and Vice President respectively, and must annex to one of the certificates one of the lists of the electors furnished them by direction of the Executive of the State. (Acts March 1, 1792 and March 26, 1804.)

The electors must seal up these certificates and certify on each that they contain all the votes of such State given for President and Vice President respectively. (Act March 1, 1792.)

One certificate must be delivered to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing by a person duly appointed by them. The second must be forwarded through the post-office to the President of the Senate, and the third to be delivered to the judge in that district in which the electors shall have assembled. The latter list in event of a failure of the other two can be sent for by special messenger from the Secretary of State. (Acts March 1, 1792 and March 26, 1804.)

Every person appointed to deliver the certificates of the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, as provided, and having accepted such appointment, who shall neglect to perform the services required from him shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

In case there be no President of the Senate at the seat of Government on the arrival of the persons entrusted with the certificates of the votes of the electors, then such persons shall deliver such certificates into the office of the Secretary of State to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

In reference to the count of the vote which threatens serious complications, the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution says that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, *if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed;* and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

In regard to the election of Vice President the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

With all honor to the foresight of the fathers, the election of a President by the House of Representatives, under the present circumstances, is a forcible illustration of how the very object for which they sought can fail. It would seem as if the system had been devised as a constitutional way to defeat the will of the people. As the majority of the people would cast the vote of the State they represent, the following, in the present attitude of parties, would be the result:

For Tilden—Alabama, Arkansas, *California*, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, *Illinois*, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, *New Hampshire*, New Jersey, North Carolina, *Pennsylvania*, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Total, 20. Those in italics are now Republican.

For Hayes—Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, *New York*, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Colorado. Total, 17. Those in italics are now Democratic.

Divided—Louisiana, 7.

According to the results of the late elections, the relative votes by States would be, Hayes 21, Tilden 17.

Congress is required to be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, must then be opened, the votes counted and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared agreeable to the Constitution.

In the contingency of the offices of President and Vice President both becoming vacant through any circumstance whatever, the President of the Senate, or if there be none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being shall act as President, until the disability be removed or a President elected. In event of a new election, under present circumstances, at least one year would be required to bring it about. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President both become vacant the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.

The mode of procedure would be as follows: The notification shall specify that electors of a President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States as follows:

First, if there shall not be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

Second. If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the 3d of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that the electors are to be appointed or chosen.

Electors appointed or chosen upon the notification prescribed by the preceding section shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday of December specified in the notification.

The provisions relating to the quadrennial election of President and Vice President apply to elections to fill vacancies.

It is very certain that should the country escape the dangers which now threaten its peace, some action in the light of past experience will be taken to place the election of a President and Vice President in a position free from the present complications.

DEB. R. K.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Convention of General Passenger Agents.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—The convention of general passenger agents of the Southwest met at the Peabody Hotel at noon to-day. John W. Moss, of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad, was chosen as Chairman, and Charles R. Kelly, of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line, as Secretary. The convention sits with closed doors.

The object of the meeting is to revise the winter rates of the respective roads.

More Trouble.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—The Louisville Bridge Company has entered suit against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and William T. McClinlie and Charles A. Beecher, as trustees, for $41,000 alleged to be due as toll for crossing of trains over plaintiff's bridge from Louisville to Jeffersonville.

The Kansas Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: Carlos Greeley and Henry Villard, recently appointed receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, took possession of the property of that road to-day under order of the District Court of Kansas City. Robert E. Carr was appointed General Manager and T. F. Oaks General Superintendent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, November 21.—A fire this morning destroyed Frazer's axle greese canning factory, on North Side. Loss estimated at $15,000. Insurance small.

TORONTO, November 21.—The extensive foundry and car works owned by Messrs. Hamiltons was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $300,000. Insured for about $30,000.

NEW YORK, November 21.—William H. Payne's grain and flour mills and elevator, at Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue, were burned to-night. Loss not stated.

The Christian Convention In Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 21.—The Christian convention opened at the tabernacle, with two thousand delegates present from all over the North and West, and three thousand more coming. After the close of the meeting, three hundred ministers joined Mr. Moody in the inquiry room to pray for the baptism of the Holy spirit.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Colder northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Two thousand troops arrived at Havana yesterday from Spain.

Emory Cobb's short horn bull, Nineteenth Duke of Airdrey, valued at $20,000, died on Monday night at Kankakee, Ill.

The steamships State of Virginia and Anchoria, from Glasgow, the Utopia, from London, Russia, from Liverpool, and Wieland, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

ZARA, November 21.—Intelligence received here announces that Moukhtar Pasha is concentrating twenty battalions of Turkish troops at Carinay, near Dargatto, on the Austrian frontier. It is asserted that he intends to proceed to Granessa, where the troops will embark for Constantinople. This would necessitate their marching across Austrian territory. Several Turkish transports, it is stated, have already arrived at Granessa. Up to the present time five Turkish battalions have reached Carinay.

TCHERNAYEFF REFUSED A PLACE IN THE SERVIAN CABINET.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Servian ministry have refused a demand of General Tchernayeff to be admitted into the Cabinet, declaring that if he entered they would resign.

TURKISH PORTS PROTECTED BY TORPEDOES.

BRUSSELS, November 21.—The Government of Belgium has received a communication from the Belgian Consul at Malta, announcing that the Malta authorities had informed the Chamber of Commerce that torpedoes had been placed at the approach of the ports of Odessa, Keutch, Sebastapol and Eschakoff.

A DISPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, November 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff to Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador at London, dated November 9, is published. The Prince expresses satisfaction that Lord Derby recognized in his dispatch of October 30, to Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Peters burg, which was sent for transmission to Prince Gortschakoff, the efforts of the Russian Cabinet to co-operate with Lord Derby. Prince Gortschakoff explains the necessity arising from the failure of diplomacy to subordinate the integrity of Turkey to guarantees, which are demanded by the interests of humanity and the peace of Europe. In conclusion the Prince denies that Russia entertains after thoughts respecting Constantinople. Another dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated October 22, expresses Russian regret at England giving way to groundless apprehensions.

THE PORTE AWAKE TO THE NECESSITY OF REFORMS.

LONDON, November 22.—The correspondent of the *Times* states that according to positive information from Constantinople, the Porte not only appears to be convinced of the necessity of the reforms proposed, but is seriously engaged to offer Europe satisfactory guarantees for their execution.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pesth says the hopes of the success of the conference are increasing.

NO INSURRECTION CONTEMPLATED IN POLAND.

LONDON, November 22.—Prince Czartoryski, the acknowledged head of the Polish refugees in France, in a letter to a friend, which is published in this morning's *Daily News*, says that the principal foundation for the reports of an impending insurrection in Poland. He states that the country is perfectly tranquil, and that the Emigration is less disposed than ever to encourage an insurrectionary movement.

[NOTE.—The "Emigration" is the name of a large body of influential refugees settled in Paris.]

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY PROHIBIT EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

VIENNA, November 21.—The *Political Correspondence* announces that the Austrian and Hungarian Governments have resolved to prohibit the exportation of horses.

THE CZAR'S INTERVIEW WITH LORD LOFTUS—RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS—REASSURING STATEMENTS.

LONDON, November 21.—The Foreign Office publishes a dipatch in which Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, reports in detail what passed at the audience he had with the Czar on November 2d. He reports that the Czar said he had sent the ultimatum to the Porte because the dissatisfactions of the Servian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had, by a series of subterfuges, frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act vigorously and energetically he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had on several occasions given most solemn assurances that no desire of conquest. He had no wish or intention to annex or to acquire Constantinople. Such acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia. Following are the words of the Czar, as stated in the dispatch referring to Constantinople: "The Czar pledged his sacred word of honor, in the most earnest and solemn manner, that he had designs of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, until the safety of the Christian population were secured. The Czar could not understand, when both countries had a common object, namely, the amelioration of the condition the Christians, and when he had given every proof that he had no desire for conquest, why there should not be a perfect understanding between England and Russia, based on the policy of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests and to the interests of Europe generally. The Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intentions attributed to Russia of the future conquest of India, which was a perfect impossibility. He deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England, earnestly requested me to lay these words before Lord Beaconsfield, and charged me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the solemn assurances he had given me."

The dispatch also states that in regard to rumors that Servia and Roumania demanded that they should be erected into independent kingdoms, the Czar says that there was no intention of establishing any such kingdoms, and such a course would be folly. The Czar explained that he had permitted officers to go to Servia, provided they left the Russian service, in the hope of calming the agitation in Europe. The foregoing dispatch was verified by Prince Gortschakoff's own expression to Lord Derby, and approved as correctly representing the views expressed by the Czar. Lord Derby replied, instructing Lord Loftus to inform the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff that the Queen and her Government received the Czar's assurances with the greatest satisfaction. The Russian Government having requested the publication of this correspondence, as it contained assurances of a nature to tranquilize public feeling, Lord Hayes from Lord Loftus that he granted this request, considering the publication opportune in view of the mobilization of Russian forces and the issue of a loan.

PREPARATIONS FOR MOBILIZATION IN AUSTRIA—ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 21.—A correspondent explains the origin of the rumors of mobilization in Austria and Hungary. He says the Austro-Hungarian Government have issued instructions to the authorities throughout the country, informing them how to proceed in the event of mobilization being ordered. The authorities are enjoined to have notices ordering mobilization ready for distribution, and to have messengers ready to distribute such notices. Upward of 103,000 messengers will be wanted for this business in the capital alone. The railways have also been ordered to furnish returns of the numbers of trucks and wagons available for transport service.

A Berlin dispatch says Austria seems to have determined not to oppose the Russian invasion of Bulgaria or the English occupation of Constantinople. Austria will probably preserve complete neutrality at the commencement of any war, and proceed to independent action only very gradually. Her first step, if she precipitates war at all, will be to occupy Bosnia.

RUSSIA IN A BAD WAY FINANCIALLY.

BERLIN, November 21.—It being anticipated in Russia that a domestic loan must soon become a forced loan, the tone of the St. Petersburg Bourse is again falling. Trade is in a perfect state of collapse, bankruptcies numerous, and deposits rapidly being withdrawn from the banks.

A NEW CLAUSE FOR THE TREATY OF PARIS.

LONDON, November 21.—The Vienna *New Free Press* reports that the Marquis of Salisbury bears the draft of a clause to be added to the treaty of Paris, binding the Porte to effect reforms within a certain period under pain of intervention of the guaranteeing Powers.

ROUMANIA GETTING READY.

PESTH, November 21.—The Roumanian Government is preparing everything requisite for calling out the territorial troops and militia, which would increase the Roumanian forces to 190,000.

Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BISMARCK IN VIENNA.

BERLIN, November 21.—Prince Bismarck arrived in this city to-day.

Spain.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

MADRID, November 21.—The Spanish Minister of War has presented in the Congress a bill making military services obligatory, and providing that the standing army shall never be less than 100,000 men. The period of service is fixed at eight years, four in the standing army and four in the reserve.

France.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED AND ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

PARIS, November 22.—The Belgian steamer Delloye Matthieu has been wrecked on the island of Gothland, in the Baltic. Eleven persons on board were drowned.

LOUISIANA.

The Returning Board Open Their Doors to Everybody—How They do Their Work.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—At 11:15 the doors were thrown open to the press. At first twenty persons only were in the room, including members of the board, representatives of the two committees, stenographers, clerks, etc. Messrs. Wells, Casarava and Kenner were already present. Mr. Anderson arrived a few minutes after, at about 11:35, when the board was called to order. Governor Wells was anxious to open the door and admit the crowd outside. This was done, and the Democratic Committee on Elections was admitted behind the bar, followed by fifteen persons, who happened to be in attendance, not hoping for such a concession. Mr. Zacharie then filed the protest that he had given notice of on Monday, on behalf of the Democratic candidates for Congress. The board conferred some five or ten minutes, when Mr. Wells then moved that the board now go into executive session. This was at once done, and the hall cleared.

The committee of Northern Republicans to attend the sessions of the board has been changed since Monday's meeting, and now consists of Messrs. Beardsley, of Illinois, Eugene Hale, of Maine, Van Allen, of New York, Stoughton, of New York, and Garfield, of Ohio. The board sits on all parish returns in executive session. During this session the only persons present are the two committees of gentlemen from the North. Action during this executive session is as follows. The returns of a parish are taken up, placed on the table where the Chairmen of the two committees, Democratic and Republican, are seated by the side of the members. These gentlemen are then invited to examine them and see whether they have been disturbed or tampered with. The returns are then opened and the consolidated vote of the parish for each office called off. The returns are then handed to the clerks, who verify the additions made by the commissioners of elections. If these prove correct, the members of the board sign and approve them.

Judge R. M. Spofford, counsel for certain Democratic candidates, filed a protest against being excluded from the room during the canvass of the returns, and against the executive and secret sessions of the board.

Counsel for the United States supervisors of election filed a protest against the exclusion of supervisors during the canvass, and completion of the vote. Following is the ground of the protest: That under the fifth section of the United States act of February 28, 1871, they are to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, and the canvass of all votes polled to be wholly completed and the proper and requisite certificate or returns made, whether said certificate or returns be required under any law of the United States or any State, territorial or municipal law. That under said law the United States District Attorney, J. R. Beckwith, under date of October 30, 1872, gave his written official opinion for the instruction and guidance of persons holding the office now held by protestants, wherein said United States District Attorney said: "It cannot be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extend to the inspection of the ballots cast from first to last, and that it is their duty at any time during the canvass to inspect and canvass every vote cast for each and every candidate, State, parochial and federal, as the law of the State neither provides nor allowes any separation of the election for Representatives in Congress, etc., from the election of State and parish officers. The election is in law a single election, and the power of inspection vested by law in the supervisors appointed by the court extends to the entire election, a full knowledge of which may well become necessary to defeat fraud," in which opinion the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana coincided, whereupon the protestants claim admittance to sessions of the Returning Board, and protest against their exclusion as unwarranted by law, as they have been heretofore exercising their duties and is contemplated to be done hereafter in said proceedings of said board.

Protests were also filed by counsel of candidates for office against secret sessions, etc. Counsel for Democratic candidates also protested, on behalf of the Democratic electors, against the counting in of five Republican electors not named on the tickets used in the Fourteenth Senatorial district. These tickets contained the names of W. P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Oscar Jaffroine and no others. Counsel protested against, first, the counting said ballots, which have not been cast in favor of said Joseph and others named for any other electors, except those specially named upon said tickets or ballots; second, in permitting of returns from said parishes to stand, especially of Iberia and St. Martins, showing all said ballots to have been cast for said Joseph and others, they being a wall respect false and fraudulent, or to be considered before this body, and said votes to be counted for any electors except said Joseph and others named upon said ballots, the names only are on said ballots. The protest is based on grounds as follows: That such returns are false, and forgone, those

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1876.

THE import trade of Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $1,094,069 direct, and $60,888 via New York. The amount in September was $1,031,008, and in August $1,650,688.

IT IS understood that the reason why the editor of the *Post* did not go to New Orleans was because he considered that his trenchant articles on the situation would answer just as well.

THE *Post* has taken its TILDEN electoral table in doors. By the way, isn't it about time for that paper to let its readers know, editorially, that Colorado went Republican at her late election?

THE *Atlanta Constitution* serves notice upon the belligerent Bourbon editors of the North to confine the proposed fighting to their own side of the line. This, we fear, will tend to dampen the ardor of our local Democratic contemporary.

THE Washington *Star* is authority for the statement that several members of Congress have already signified their intention to offer an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of avoiding in the future the difficulties and dangers now attending the election of a President.

THE annual reports of the different Cabinet officers are said to be very much behind hand this year, only one or two of them having even been commenced. Few of them, it is intimated, will be of an important character, and none, except perhaps that of the Secretary of War, which will treat of the Indian problem, will attract much attention.

IT IS suggested in influential quarters that the inauguration of President HAYES, in case he is declared elected, should take place at noon on Sunday, March 4, when President GRANT's term expires. This upon the ground that in the present excited state of the public mind it will not do to have an interregnum of even twenty-four hours when the country would be without a President.

THE exact status of the political situation, at present, is this: South Carolina has definitely gone for HAYES, thus narrowing the struggle down to Florida and Louisiana, in both of which States the Returning Boards have judicial powers, especially conferred upon them by law, so that, being judges of the election and able to go behind the returns, they can prevent any Democratic frauds from succeeding, which makes both States secure for the Republican candidates.

ELSEWHERE we reproduce from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the touching address of the colored citizens of Louisiana to the people of the North, telegraphed from New Orleans by the special correspondent of that journal. The quiet, solemn simplicity and earnestness of the appeal invests it with a dignity that almost rises into grandeur. We bespeak for it the thoughtful perusal and reflection of every reader into whose hands the pathetic recital may fall. It suggests the vital issue of American politics to-day.

THE Tammany plan of carrying elections, so successfully practiced in New York by Mr. TILDEN, in 1868, involves a deeper degree of moral turpitude, but is quiet and effective, and in these respects preferable to the more open and demonstrative method adopted in Mississippi and other Southern States. TILDEN, as chief manager, had the returns of New York city held back until the outside districts were heard from, so that no more than an ample sufficiency to "do the business" need be added. This same plan is now being attempted in Florida, where the returns from several districts are yet in the hands of the Democrats, who propose holding them back until it is ascertained just how much doctoring they need in order to make up the deficiency in the returns now in the possession of the Canvassing Board, and therefore not available for doctoring. If they could only find out the exact Republican majorities given by the counties already in there would be no difficulty in fixing the thing upon the Tammany plan, but the Canvassing Board's firm refusal to begin the count until all the returns are received makes it awkward for the Democrats to manage the requisite manipulation of the withheld returns. Steps are being taken to ascertain the exact vote in all these districts at the time of closing the polls on election day, the Republicans being determined to delay the official canvass until all possible precaution is taken to defeat the attempted fraud.

ACCORDING to an interview with General Shaler, of the State militia, he assumes that the Federal Government can command the services at pleasure, with the services of the men of order in command, over and above the Governor of the State, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the State troops.—*New York Express.*

So it can, as an inspection of Article I., section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the decisions rendered under it by the United States Supreme Court, will show. The fifteenth paragraph of that section, which has never been amended, provides that Congress shall have power to organize, arm, and discipline the militia, and govern such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Article II., section 2, paragraph 1, in defining the powers of the President, sets forth that he shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called in actual service of the United States. Under these provisions of the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court, in the case of HOUSTON *versus* MOORE, reported in the 5th of WHEATON, page 15, holds *that the President is the sole judge of an exigency which will justify him in calling out the militia, and his decision is conclusive, and he may* issue his orders directly to any subordinate officers of the militia. Under this decision, therefore, not only may the Governor of a State, but also the generals of divisions, be disregarded, and orders be issued directly by the President to the colonel of a regiment or the captain of a company, without going through the formality of a proclamation.

A CORRESPONDENT properly suggests the careful reading of Washington's Farewell Address as pertinent to the present condition of affairs. His warning, particularly in reference to the danger of party spirit, clothes it with the majesty of prophesy.—*Post.*

Yes. And this extract from the address, in regard to the duty of the Government, ought to be printed in every Democratic paper, and posted conspicuously throughout the "solid South:"

And remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

That a large class of voters in the Southern States has been virtually disfranchised by the "enterprises of faction"—or, in other words, by the organization of White Leagues and rifle clubs—is a fact which cannot be gainsaid. That this section of the country has been arrayed in hostility to the Government, and has ruthlessly trampled upon "the rights of person and property" to give a solid vote for the Democratic party, is equally true. That the Government, in any efforts it has made to restrain and punish those outrages against the poor and defenseless blacks of the South, has encountered the most bitter denunciation of Democratic leaders North as well as South, is of too recent occurrence to be even questioned. "The Government," says WASHINGTON, "is little else than a name" where it fails "to maintain *all* in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of their rights." Truly, it is high time that the Democratic party, and especially the Southern wing of it, should call for a "careful reading" of the Farewell Address. We doubt if it has ever been heard of. We doubt if it has ever been read in many sections of the South—notably the "bull-dozed" parishes. In several States of the South the "enterprises of faction" have been sufficiently powerful to revolutionize them politically, and to defeat the will of the people. By the aid of the shot-gun, Republicanism and popular liberty have been crushed out in Georgia, in Mississippi, in North Carolina, in Alabama—and when the Government made even a feeble step to secure the people in "the tranquil enjoyment of their rights," the Democratic party did all in their power to prevent it, and denounced the act as one of usurpation and tyranny. The idea of confining a White Liner, a Stopper, or a Bull-Dozer "within the limits prescribed by the laws," is not to be tolerated—especially where the object of his lawlessness is a "Radical nigger"—GEORGE WASHINGTON and his Farewell Address to the contrary notwithstanding.

"LET A MEETING BE CALLED."

The *Post* grows lachrymose and weeps over the political situation. The Democratic cock no longer doth salutation to the morn in its columns, but with drooping feather, cut comb and broken spur, retires to its old familiar perch to recuperate for future contests, on such crumbs of comfort as may be picked up during the next four years. Having lost the election at the polls, and its favorite "main" of game chickens having been fairly defeated, the *Post* now wants a "meeting" called to denounce the election officers—totally depraved men, if we are to believe our contemporary—who are now engaged in the official duty of certifying to the election of HAYES and WHEELER, and the defeat of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform." It also suggests the perusal—at the "dim vesper hour," of course, when thoughts of grief come heaviest o'er the heart—of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to his countrymen, as pertinent to the present condition of affairs. Both of these suggestions are timely. A "meeting" is a good thing—always provided it is of the right sort. We were long ago impressed with the importance of such popular assemblages. We recall a print, yet extant, which, doubtless the editor of the *Post* has frequently admired, of an asinine cast, bearing the legend "When shall we three meet again?" There is also the "meeting" of the witches in "Macbeth," where one of the weird sisters inquires forcibly:

"When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lighting or in rain?"

Then there are the meetings of the immortal Pickwick Club which shed such unfading luster upon science and archæology, to say nothing of the Manhattan Club, where the candidate of the *Post*, for President, who is now being "counted out," according to that voracious journal, daily meets his political confriars and drowns his perplexities in the sunset glow of Brugundy, and the ruby radiance of Bordeaux.

The meeting the *Post* now wants, it appears, is of the "Conservative and order-loving citizens of Pennsylvania, to give an expression of opinion in relation to the present political situation, and to record their protest against the attempts now being made by a few reckless and desperate politicians to nullify the Presidential election, and by fraud and chicanery count HAYES in as President."

Let us have such a "meeting" by all means. Embossed cards of invitation, in TWEED, gilt-edged, and of Oriental size and pattern, should, properly, be extended to distinguished citizens of other States to attend—notably to Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. BENJAMIN HILL, and other eminent "Conservative" citizens. Let the editor of the *Post* act as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. HOPKINS procure an illuminated copy of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and a new cambric handkerchief wherewith to wipe his tearbedewed eye glasses. The meeting should be held at Democratic Headquarters, Fourth avenue—J. K. P. DUFF in the chair, of course—and ex-Speaker PATTERSON officiating in the double-barreled capacity of Vice President and Secretary. Mr. HOPKINS will pathetically read the address of the "Father of his Country," omitting, however, for fear of offense to the rank and file of the Democracy, the caution it contains against the "insidious wiles of *foreign* influence," against which, as the old gentleman well observed, the "jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that it is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." The resolutions might then appropriately be offered by Coffee-Pot WALLACE, that eminent naturalizer and reformer. Of course, they would be adopted *nem. con.* and thereby the country, now on the verge of destruction, would be at once saved from "impending ruin." All would then be lovely and serene again.

But can the country be thus "saved?" We doubt it, much as we revere the average Conservative and Democratic citizen. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address won't do it. "Resolutions" are airy and unsubstantial productions, and signify but little now-a-days. How would it do to leave the final result to the constituted authorities of the State and nation, and to *abide by it*, when declared, as all "law-abiding" citizens should do, and then to accept the situation gracefully? It strikes us, upon mature reflection, that this would be better and wiser than to leave the matter to a "meeting" however respectable or conservative.

WE have recently had occasion to examine with some degree of care the volume entitled "Centenary Memorial of the Planting and Growth of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania and Parts Adjacent, containing the Historical Discourse delivered at a Convention of the Synods of Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland and Columbus, held in Pittsburgh, December 7-9, 1875." The material for this work has been prepared systematically, and with great care, the preparations for it extending over a period of six or eight years. The several subjects treated on were classified, and the writers were furnished with special reference to their peculiar fitness for the respective tasks assigned them. The first discourse is upon the life and labors of Dr. JOHN MCMILLAN, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania, by Rev. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D. This is not merely a biographical sketch of the distinguished "father," but embraces the wider range of the gospel which he preached and its influence upon the civilization of this region of country. "The Religious History," by Rev. AARON WILLIAMS, contains accurate data in regard to early revivals, notably those remarkable manifestations known as the "falling work." To these interesting facts are added brief sketches of prominent lay helpers, who contributed largely to the religious work of that day. "The Educational History" is from the pen of Rev. JAMES I. BROWNSON, D. D., who traces, in a very entertaining manner, the rise and progress of those educational institutions which have contributed so largely to the upbuilding of Presbyterianism in the West. The academies, the colleges, the seminaries, are all sketched, including the Western Theological Seminary. "The Missionary History" is by Rev. E. E. SWIFT, D.D., and includes both foreign and domestic missions, with biographical sketches of laborers in missionary fields. "The Ecclesiastical History," by Rev. SAMUEL J. M. EATON, D.D., covers the organization of presbyteries and synods, with notices of the earlier ministers. "Sketches of Pittsburgh in the Last Century" is the title of a paper by WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON, Esq., containing much valuable historical information. "The Secular History" is by Hon. JAMES VEECH, and while it occupies the largest chapter in the book, it occupies the largest chapter in the book, is second to no other in interest and value. It traces the connection of secular affairs with the early Presbyterian Church history of Southwestern Pennsylvania, and relates to early settlements, military operations, the formation of counties, the troubles growing out of the boundary disputes, the Whisky Insurrection, etc. The closing address is by Professor SAMUEL J. WILSON, D. D. LL. D., and is entitled "The Future in the Light of the Past." The book is printed in elegant style, and is embellished with a number of fine portraits and other illustrations. In a word, it is a work of such intrinsic value that no minister, teacher or scholar can afford to do without it; and no intelligent layman of the Presbyterian family should deny himself the pleasure and profit of its perusal and possession.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is the first time that *one* vote was of such a count.

Sixteen trains now run each way through the Hoosac tunnel daily.

Autumn leaves and Democratic majorities have their time to fall.

Two whaleships are to be built at New Bedford, the first in many years.

The young lady who rejected Tilden has sailed for Europe to get "a fair Count."

A new poem by Tennyson is an event in literature and will be hailed with delight.

"Hold the Fort" is to be produced as a holiday book, with illustrations and music.

A Cincinnati Democrat has brought twenty-eight suits to recover the money he lost on election bets.

The Lord Mayor of London has written a poem on imagination, which is altogether lacking in that quality.

Two thousand umbrellas were lost and found during the great Exhibition upon the grounds, to say nothing of a thousand parasols.

A fly-away New York damsel is engaged in making a cloak of partridge feathers. In it will be at least ten thousand feathers of different sizes.

Some of the New York churches now pay their pastors weekly, and the effect is said to be a great improvement in the sermons and in the fervor of the preachers.

Eighty per cent. of the books drawn from the circulating libraries in New York are works of fiction. It is the young who devour the novels, some of them reading two a day.

The Boston's Young Men's Christian Association has been giving a series of trade "receptions," the latest one being devoted to the young men of the wholesale trade in drugs, chemicals, etc.

Paris has new steam cars on the streets that seat forty persons, run ten miles an hour, can be stopped inside of five feet, and cost but four dollars a day for fuel and attendance. Where's the universal Yankee?

The business of tanning alligator skins has grown to considerable proportions. Between 17,000 and 20,000 skins are tanned yearly, and boot and shoe manufacturers, in every portion of the United States as well as Europe, use them.

The immense rush of emigrants into Texas for the past three years, especially from Northern States, has been almost unprecedented. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, alone, has carried 148,150 passengers during that period.

An Arctic night is one hundred and forty-two days long. Think of it, O ye swains, who find the fleeting hours of one night a world too brief in which to tell the tale of your overflowing love to the blushing object of your affections.

The Mariposa tunnel is now in 2,221 feet, and the prospects are flattering. Samples assayed from the ore taken out show a value ranging from $4 to $100 per ton. The work of making drifts and crosscuts is reported to be progressing rapidly.

European vine growers are in great fright about the spread of the insect phylloxera in Portugal, which is destroying the vine. This insect is also causing great destruction in France, where there are seven millions of people directly dependent on vine culture.

A Boston Yankee advertises that he will furnish genuine titles of earl or count for $10,000; European orders for from $250 to $10,000, and membership in foreign scientific and literary societies at $250. He warrants the certificates genuine. Chance for shoddy.

The late New England rains have started up thousands of cotton spindles which for months had been standing idle. But there is little fear of an accumulation of products, as manufacturers are sold unusually close up, while some of them are rejoicing in liberal orders for export goods.

The Methodists have recently established on the Duke of York's Island in Polynesia, not far from New Guinea, a mission, which is conducted by converted natives from the islands of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa. The utilizing of native stock for the spread of the gospel is found to work well.

The Argentine Republic has passed a law for the protection of right of property in the trade marks which may be registered in its patent office, and imposing penalties on all who infringe the patented marks or brands. Parties having marks should have them registered within a year from August 14, 1876.

"The economic lesson of the Centennial," says Mr. Simonin, "is that America will learn more and more how to get along without Europe." "It is," continues that writer, "truly a new England which is rising beyond the seas and which already menaces old England in all markets, those of the extreme East, Japan, China and perhaps India, as well as South America."

The members of the Anthropological Society of Paris have covenanted that after death their brains shall be sent to the society for inspection and dissection. They think that if an examination of the thinking organs of persons whose habits and works are well known should be made, some additional light might be thrown on the laws of physico-mental organization.

The test suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by Phelps, Dodge & Co. and other importers against Collector Arthur, of New York, to recover moneys paid under protest, as a duty on tin plate, has been decided by direction of the court in favor of the plaintiffs. By this decision the importers recover one and a half per cent., the excess exacted from the time the Revised Statutes took effect.

One-half of New York city is mortgaged, the aggregate amount not being much less than $400,000,000. Almost all of the great structures are mortgaged, and the interest is always carried with difficulty. At present mortgagees are in danger of losing their claims, for if property be sold at the present depression it will cut off all but first liens. What few sales are now recorded have been made at a great sacrifice.

PERSONAL.

U. S. Grant, Jr., has joined the law firm of Coe & Kingsford, in New York.

Dr. Legge, the Professor of Chinese at Oxford, is having an easy time of it. No students have yet applied to learn the language of Ah Sin.

A Mrs. Scripture is in arrest at Oneida, New York, for stealing twenty dollars from a lady at the Oneida community. "The Scripture moveth us in sundry places," and this Scripture was moved to jail.

Another wealthy citizen, who has just departed this life, has inserted a clause in his will, providing that his remains shall be disposed of by cremation. His name was Max Henry Stein; his residence, South Second street, Williamsburg. His funeral expenses are limited to $80.

A party of eminent gentlemen from Europe, principally Russians, visited the Pennsylvania Steel Works, near Harrisburg, the other day, and witnessed the manufacturing of steel rails by the Bessemer process. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the works and the manner in which they are conducted.

A gentleman in Cincinnati, who has a newly married son residing in New York, received lately the following telegram: "New York, November 17, 1876. Dear Father: Maria gave birth to two twins this morning. All well—John." Reply: "Cincinnati, November 17, 1876. To John —Dear son: I congratulate you. 'Give us a fair count.'—Father."

A living definition of the new word "bull-doze" is now within easy reach of the Northern Democrats in New Orleans. Among the negroes summoned thither to give testimony on the subject of intimidation is an old man from East Feliciana parish, whose back is one mass of welts and scars, the effects of reform arguments brought to bear not long since to induce him to join a Tilden and Hendricks club. He was "bull-dosed," *as they became tired, sometimes three or four whipping at a time, until his finger nails and two fingers were whipped off.* He was then left fainting and alone upon the ground. Next morning the same Democratic "bull-dozers" marched him to the polls, the victim so stiff and sore that every movement of the body in endeavoring to drag its slow length along caused the most excruciating agony, *and they compelled him to put in the ballot box a Democratic Tilden ticket with the bleeding stumps of fingers their generous chivalry had yet left him.* These outrages were not committed by insignificant Democrats, but their leader is a practicing physician in the parish, and his assisting bull-dozers are some of what they call the first families. *Thousands of colored people have been subjected to these outrages at every election for attempting to exercise the right of freemen in the State of Louisiana.* It seems as if the Government and the people of the North had turned a deaf ear upon us and forgotten us. We do not ask bread or money. These we have the muscle and industry to produce, but we do ask an assurance from the people of the North that some method shall be provided for our security in the exercise of our rights as American freemen.

SAMUEL ESTELLE,
EZEKIEL GLOVER,
AARON MCKENZIE,
his
GEO. WASHINGTON, ✕
mark.

And others.

"What Our Churches Cost Us."

The publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* announce an article in *Scribner* under the above title, which will be of interest in relation to the recent discussion as to church debts. The theory upon which large churches are built is that the expense for each sitting in a large church, even with a considerable debt, is less per capita than in a small church without any debt at all. For instance, the expenses of a church in this city seating 500 people will be about $15,000 a year, or thirty dollars per sitting. The cost of running a church that will seat 2,000 persons, with a funded debt of $100,000, will be about $22,000, or only ten or twelve dollars a sitting, or about twenty-five cents for each person for each Sabbath in the year.

We are led to this discussion by a notice that the Presbyterian Memorial Church of New York, Rev. Dr. Robinson, has just paid off $100,000 of its debt, and proposes to carry permanently the remaining $100,000, charging up the interest ($7,000 a year) to running expenses. As the building is designed to seat nearly two thousand people, if filled to its utmost capacity, the charge for interest to each person would be less than $4 a year, or about seven cents a Sunday. It is worthy of note that all the pew-owners in this church have surrendered their title to their pews, so that there is now no privileged class, and that the latest comer enjoys all the privileges and immunities of those who have borne the heaviest burdens. The pastor himself has contributed over $25,000 to the church building from the proceeds of his hymn and tune books, which had so wide a popularity in churches of every name.

A Specimen Case Simply.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

A few years ago she married William Heptenstall, she being only seventeen years of age, a comely-formed and more than ordinarily good-looking girl. Heptenstall was a cooper, and at the same time a drankard, and the poor girl soon found herself eking out a miserable existence with a sot of a husband. When the hard times came on, the condition of the Heptenstalls was correspondingly worse. Only a few weeks ago Mrs. Heptenstall called at the Mayor's office and stated that her child was dead, and she had no money with which to procure its burial. The Mayor went to the premises, shortly after, to see about the burial, and found the poor mother engaged in keeping the rats from the dead body of her child. Not long after the Mayor was notified that Heptenstall had deserted his wife, and that she was starving to death. The Mayor paid another visit to the premises, and found the woman in a most miserable condition, produced by hunger and inattention. The Mayor concluded to send her to the county hospital, but on the way she died, and her sufferings were at an end. A short distance from the city she vehicle passed her brute of a husband on the highway, staggering from the effects of drink.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggest valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they send out circulars, prepare pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It coats but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Iron and Quinine, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wanta good appetite?
Do you want relief of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, get E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, 15th and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kashi, 929 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAS. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Hatley.

R. H. PALMER & CO,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Republican in Both Branches.

Senate 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats—House 120 Republicans and 81 Democrats—Republican Majority on Joint Ballot, 51.

The following is a correct list of the members of the new Legislature, with their political classification. It will be seen that the Republicans have a majority of twelve in the Senate, and thirty-nine in the House, making fifty-one on joint ballot. The Senators elected in the odd numbered districts, hold for four years, and those chosen in the even numbered districts, hold for two years. It is notable that of the twentr-five Senators who hold over for four years, and will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Cameron, twenty-one are Republicans and but four are Democrats. The Republicans elect Keeffer in the Twenty-ninth, and Lemon in the Thirty-fifth, against a party majority, and the Democrats elect Dill for a four-year term in a Republican district. The new Senate will be rather above the average ability of that body, and the House will be an abler assembly than the last one. Those marked with a star (*) were members of the last Legislature and those marked with a dagger (†) were members of previous Legislatures:

The New and Old Senate.

NEW SENATE. Districts.		OLD SENATE. Districts.	
1.	G. Handy Smith, R.	1.	G. Handy Smith, R.
2.	David A. Nagle, D.	2.	David A. Nagle, D.
3.	John Lamon, R.	3.	John Lamon, R.
4.	H. Gates Jones, R.	4.	H. Gates Jones, R.
5.	John E. Reyburn, R.	5.	E. W. Davis, R.
6.	A. K. Dunkel, R.	6.	A. K. Dunkel, R.
7.	John C. Grady, R.	7.	H. Horter, R.
8.	W. W. Newell, R.	8.	Jacob Crouse, R.
9.	Thos. V. Cooper, R.	9.	Thos. V. Cooper, R.
10.	Harman Yerkes, D.	10.	Harman Yerkes, D.
11.	D. Ermantrout, D.	11.	D. Ermantrout, D.
12.	Jones Detwiler, D.	12.	W. A. Yeakel, R.
13.	A. H. Mylin, R.	13.	J. B. Warfel, R.
14.	P. J. Roebuck, R.	14.	P. J. Roebuck, R.
15.	A. J. Herr, R.	15.	A. J. Herr, R.
16.	Evan Heilben, D.	16.	Edwin Albright, D
17.	G. F. Meily, R.	17.	J. G. Heilman, R.
18.	D. Engleman, D.	18.	S. C. Shuner, I. D.
19.	J. B. Everhart, R.	19.	H. L. McClellan, D.
20.	G. F. Seaman, R.	20.	W. H. Stanton, D.
21.	E. C. Wadhams, R.	21.	H. B. Bayne, R.
22.	Charlton Burnett, D.	22.	Charlton Burnett, D.
23.	W. T. Davies, R.	23.	Delos Rockwell, D.
24.	R. P. Allen, D.	24.	R. P. Allen, D.
25.	C. F. Seymour, R.	25.	Hailer B. Strang, R.
26.	E. B. Hawley, D.	26.	W. W. Watson, R.
27.	A. H. Dill, R.	27.	A. H. Dill, D.
28.	H. G. Bussey, D.	28.	H. G. Bussey, D.
29.	L. R. Keeffer, R.	29.	O. P. Bechtel, D.
30.	W. L. Tortsett, I. D.	30.	J. P. Colliday, D.
31.	D. M. Crawford, D.	31.	Jos. S. Waream, D.
32.	James Chestnut, D.	32.	James Chestnut, D.
33.	H. P. Hunsicker, R.	33.	McClintock Bell, D.
34.	S. R. Peale, D.	34.	T. J. Boyer, D.
35.	John A. Lemon, R.	35.	John A. Lemon, R.
36.	E. D. Yutzy, R.	36.	E. D. Yutzy, R.
37.	Thos. St. Clair, R.	37.	R. C. Winslow, R.
38.	W. L. Corbett, D.	38.	D. Thomas, D.
39.	J. C. Clarke, D.	39.	J. C. Clarke, D.
40.	J. W. Hayes, D.	40.	J. W. Hayes, D.
41.	John M. Greer, R.	41.	S. M. Jackson, R.
42.	Hugh McNeil, R.	42.	Hugh McNeil, R.
43.	J. B. Gazzam, R.	43.	G. H. Anderson, R.
44.	J. C. Newmyer, R.	44.	J. C. Newmyer, R.
45.	John Gilfillan, R.	45.	E. A. Wood, D.
46.	G. V. Lawrence, R.	46.	G. V. Lawrence, R.
47.	Geo. W. Wright, R.	47.	F. H. Braggins, R.
48.	W. A. Stone, R.	48.	W. S. McMullen, R.
49.	H. Butterfield, R.	49.	H. Butterfield, R.
50.	John Fertig, D.	50.	G. R. Anderson, R.

House of Representatives.

ADAMS.
Wm. A. Martin, D.
Wm. J. McClure, D.

ALLEGHENY.
1. Jas. D. Walker, R.
Henry M. Long, R.*
Wm. H. Graham, R*
2. R. S. Frazer, R.
J. Flinn, R.
3. Peter Zern, D.*
4. Mitchell, R.
S. McElroy, R.
A. H. Weaver, R.
J. Martin Shaner, R.
5. Joseph A. Stone, R.
W. McMillen, R.
6. Vincent Miller, R.
William Hill, R.

ARMSTRONG.
A. J. Bell, R.
W. G. Herner, R.

BEAVER.
G. L. Everhart, R.
John Caughey, R.

BEDFORD.
Wm. P. Schell, D.†
Geo. H. Spang, D.

BERKS.
1. Jacob Miller, D.*
J. H. Boone, R.
2. Nicholas Andre, D.*
Jos. B. Conrad, D.
Geo. D. Schaeffer, D.
Stephen J. Smith, D.
BLAIR.
David M. Jones, R.
Daniel Stiffler, R.

BRADFORD.
E. Rennard, R.
James Foster, R.
I. F. Gillet, R.

BUCKS.
J. W. Carver, D.*
Henry C. Mercer, D.
H. Scarborough, D.
Legrand Leaw, D.*

BUTLER.
William Irvin, R.
R. A. Mitlin, R.

CAMBRIA.
John Downey, D.
Geo. J. Dornan, D.

CAMERON.
John Brooks, R.

CARBON.
J. C. Kramer, D.
W. M. Kaspbeer, D.

CENTRE.
W. K. Alexander, D.*
J. F. Weaver, D.

CHESTER.
Samuel Kistler, D.
Wm. T. Fulton, R.
Alesse Harvey, R.
John P. Edge, R.

CLARION.
J. A. Summerville, D.
M. L. Lockwood, D.

CLEARFIELD.
A. C. Tate, D.

CLINTON.
A. J. Quigley, D.

COLUMBIA.
E. J. McHenry, D.
David Brown, D.

CRAWFORD.
O. O. Potter, R.
S. H. Findley, R.*
C. W. Tyler, R.
W. B. Roberts, R.

CUMBERLAND.
S. W. Means, D.
S. A. Bowers, D.

DAUPHIN.
1. A. K. Black, R.
2. A. J. Englebert, D.
3. Joseph H. Staley, R.*

DELAWARE.
Y. S. Walter, R.
O. F. Bond, R.†

ELK.
C. R. Easley, D.†

ERIE.
1. William Henry, D.*
2. Sam. F. Channing, R.
C. A. Hitchcock, R.
S. E. Kincaid, R.

FAYETTE.
T. B. Schnatterly, D.†
R. M. Hill, R.

FRANKLIN.
Hastings Greer, R.*
William Burgess, R.
H. C. Greenwalt, R.

FOREST.
J. B. Agnew, R.*

FULTON.
B. J. Hunter, D.

GREENE.
M. R. Wise, D.*

HUNTINGDON.
P. F. Dewees, R.
Alex. Port, R.

INDIANA.
A. H. Fulton, R.
J. Crops, R.

JEFFERSON.
J. U. Gillespie, D.

JUNIATA.
T. D. Garman, D.

LANCASTER.
1. J. Steinmetz, D.
2. Wm. McGowen, R.
Hiram Peoples, R.
3. Cyrus J. Snavely, R.
J. A. Stober, R.
George H. Ettis, R.*

LAWRENCE.
E. S. N. Morgan, R.
J. Q. Stewart, R.

LEBANON.
G. T. Gross, D.*
E. B. Heller, D.
Earnest Nakel, D.

LEHIGH.
J. H. Miller, R.
J. M. Bachman, R.

LUZERNE.
1. Chas. A. Miner, R.*
2. John B. Smith, R.
3. John J. Slusk, R.*
4. Chas. McCarron, D.
5. George Lewis, D.
6. D. M. Jones, R.
K. O. Kiersted, R.
A. J. Ackerly, R.
S. S. Jones, R.

LYCOMING.
John Gaffey, D.*
N. P. Kimble, D.
A. H. Hill, D.

MONROE.
James Pidcock, D.

MERCER.
E. W. Jackson, R.*
A. G. Sparks, R.
M. Reznor, R.

MIFFLIN.
S. H. Foster, R.

MONTGOMERY.
E. H. Swavely, R.
J. C. Richardson, D.*
F. M. Knipe, D.*
James B. Law, D.*
Ed. Hallowell, R.
M. S. Longaker, D.

MONTOUR.
J. McCormick, D.

NORTHAMPTON.
E. J. Young, D.
A. J. Harris, D.
H. B. Frey, D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Jere Snyder, D.
H. Sherwood, D.

PERRY.
David Shindley, D.

PHILADELPHIA.
Dist.
1. W. S. Douglass, R.*
Wm. Graham, R.*
2. John Hunland, D.*
Rich. H. Lodge, D.
3. Jas. L. Marshall, D.*
4. J. J. Monaghan, D.
5. Emil J. Petroff, R.
6. Hon. Thos. Dolan, R.
7. W. H. Patterson, R.*
Wm. Donaldson, R.
8. Harry B. Lamberton, R.
9. J. Cunningham, R.
10. A. W. Baillie, R.
11. Albert Crawford, D.*
12. C. R. Gentner, D.*
13. J. H. Kemble, R.
14. Jas. Devereux, R.*
15. Harry Hall, R.
G. W. Buckman, R.
James B. Igger, R.
16. Abraham Jacobs, R.
17. John E. Faunce, D.*
18. G. A. Bakeveyen, R.*
J. N. Kochersperger, R
19. Robt. Gillespie, R.*
Wm. Ringgold, R.
J. B. McCleary, R.
20. H. W. Quirk, R.
F. A. Osborne, R.
21. Josephus Yeakle, R.*
22. Joseph M. Hill, R.*
23. Charles B. Salter, R.*
24. James Newell, R.*
25. George L. Talbot, R.
26. Harry O'Neil, R.*
Joseph R. Snowden, R.
27. John Leigh, R.*
28. A. C. Neill, R.

L. Westbrook, D.†
Berks.
D. C. Larrabee, R.
SCHUYLKILL.
1. John W. Morgan, R.*
2. D. J. McKibben, D.
3. Peter Miller, R.
4. J. M. Kauffman, R.
D. B. Wilcox, R.
W. R. Pugh, R.
SNYDER.
Charles Miller, R.
SOMERSET.
E. J. Meyers, R.
G. W. Berkey, R.
SULLIVAN.
B. R. Jackson, D.
SUSQUEHANNA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 21, 1876.

The banking situation was quiet and steady to-day, being entirely devoid of any remarkable features or important items of news. The demand for money continues moderately active, but not in sufficient volume to tax the resources of the banks to any noticeable degree. Discounts are perhaps a shade firmer, but first-class borrowers can generally command low rates. Quotations range from 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks, 6@7 per cent on first-class collateral securities. The business situation is unchanged, and no new form of language can convey to our readers any clearer idea of the position in trade circles than we have endeavored to give them in the last day or two. The merchandise markets present the same general features that have characterized them since the public mind became toned to a satisfactory condition concerning the Presidential question. There are no indications of any marked improvement just now, but no one can say what a week will bring forth. There is no apparent manifestation of any disposition to engage in new operations while the present uncertainty is hanging over us, and the European war question is not sufficiently defined to permit of prudent speculation.

—We find the following bit of history concerning savings banks in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:*

As a class the savings banks of Massachusetts are as well managed and prosperous institutions as any of their kind in the United States. In Boston we have the second savings bank organized in the United States. The first started in this country was opened in Philadelphia in 1816. Fifty years before this date Benjamin Franklin and suggested the setting up of such an institution. The third United States Savings Bank was the Chamber street institution, which was started in 1819.

Long before the date we have given savings banks had been set up in Europe. The first ever known were those of Hamburg, started in 1778, and of Berne, started in 1787. About the year 1800, savings institutions were first started in England. France had nothing of the sort till 1818.

The growth of some of our Boston savings banks has been most rapid, and, in some cases, their deposits are to day very heavy. But though we have been accustomed to look upon the accumulations of our Boston institutions for savings as enormous, their figures are really small when compared with those attained by no-so of the savings banks of Europe.

The aggregate deposits of all the savings banks of the United States are $859,000,000. The Vienna Savings Bank reports its deposits at $40,000,000. This is the largest savings bank in the world. San Francisco has a savings bank, the Hibernia, which does a tremendous business. Its deposits are larger than the combined deposits of all the savings banks in many of the largest cities in Europe.

—The *Public* shows by a comparison of the clearings that the prostration of business in London has been much more severe than in New York:

No one who watches the weekly statement of clearings at London, can have failed to notice the peculiar severity of the recent business prostration there. In part it may be due to the apprehensions of foreign war, and the consequent panic at the Stock Exchange, but there has been a steady decline in transactions since July, when the average weekly clearings at London were $40,000,000 and the customary revival of trade at this season still leaves the aggregate for October, 1876, more than ten per cent. below that of October, 1875. In comparison with preceding years, the decline is still greater. The average weekly clearings at London and at New York, for the months of August, September and October, compare thus:

LONDON (000,000 omitted).

	1873	1874	1875	1876.
August	456	454	$505	$440
September	528	500	485	435
October	573	520	374	376

NEW YORK (000,000 omitted).

August	$ 437	$ 372	$ 422	$ 393
September	477	388	388	355
October	336	447	423	422

Notwithstanding the great interruption of business here by a Presidential campaign of extraordinary excitement, transactions are nearly as large in October, 1876, as in the same month of 1875, and show a decline of less than six per cent. compared with the same month of 1874. At London, however, the decline was eleven per cent. compared with October, 1875, and seventeen per cent. compared with October, 1874, and over twenty per cent. compared with October, 1873.

—The circumstances attending the appointment of receivers for the Ohio and Mississippi Railway are given as follows by the *Journal of Commerce:*

The feature of the stock market this morning was a downward movement in Ohios, caused by the announcement that the road had passed into the hands of Mr. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Torrance, President of the Louisville and Nashville road. The result was brought by Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, who hold $1,500,000 secured by mortgage bonds of the road, on which the accrued interest has no been paid. At the office of the company in this city it was stated that they had no knowledge of anything beyond the fact of the appointment of receivers; also that, so far as they knew, all the coupons which had been presented at the office were paid. It is believed that the course would not appoint a receiver unless there was default in the payment of past due obligations, and it is probable that the facts are as stated above. It looks very much as if there had been a prearranged plan for the surrender of the property to the Baltimore and Ohio. It is said this afternoon that Mr. King will now reorganize the working forces of the road, and run it as a part of the Baltimore and Ohio.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 21, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	118	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	112⅝	112⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	113	113	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116	116	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	117	117	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	116	116	....	....	....	....
10-40's, registered	....	....	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Spar cents	112⅝	112⅝	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	71	71	72	72	72	72
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	26¼	....	26¼	26¼	26¼	25¾
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	106	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	98	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	60½	....	60½	....	....	....
United States Ex	50	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102⅜	102⅜	....	....	102⅛	102⅜
Erie	16	....	....	....	16	16
Michigan Central	87¾	88	88	88	87¾	87¾
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	88	88	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	88¾	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	68	68	68	68	68	68
Do. preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	19½	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Do. preferred	36	36	36	36	36	36
Wabash, common	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Union Pacific	89¾	89¾	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	37¾	....	37¾	....	37¾	37¾
Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¼	....	....	....	....	....
Do. C. & I	....	....	....	....	38	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack. & Wes	68¾	....	68¾	....	68¾	68¾
Carolinas, April	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carolinas, July	38	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	105	....	....	105	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45½
Reading	23¾	23¾	....
United Co.'s of N. J	136	137	....
Phila. Trifle & Buffalo	8¾	8¾	....
Lehigh Valley	49	50	....
Allegheny Valley	....	....	105
Central Transportation	35	39½	....
P. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	82½	82½	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Money 1½@6 per cent., closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000. Customs receipts $206,000. Clearings $13,000,000. The steamship Russia, which arrived from Liverpool to-day, brought £280,000 in gold coin. Sterling 481¾@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and was steady at this price, notwithstanding the further importation of $1,400,000 gold from Europe. On report, however, that the Czar of Russia had sent a peaceful note to Queen Victoria, the price declined to 109⅝, closing flatly at 109⅞. Carrying rates ranged from 1 to 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons rose to 95½, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 81½, Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 85¾ and La Crosse division to 101½; Cleveland and Toledo sinking funds sold at 110¾, Central Pacifics at 103¾, and Michigan Southern seconds at 102. State bonds nominal and inactive. The features of share speculation to-day were increased firmness and higher prices for most of the Western coal stocks. Buying seemed based chiefly on a report that the conditions of settlement of the railroad war had been privately agreed upon, and that a meeting would shortly be held at which the whole matter would be officially arranged. The coal stocks were weak early in the day on the result of the coal sale, which was slimly attended, resulting in the sale of only 70,000 tons. Subsequently these stocks rallied but fell off again at the close. Lake Shore advanced to 58¾; Michigan Central to 44¾, St. Paul common to 20¾, preferred to 52¾, New York Central to 102⅜ and Wabash to 6¾. The closing sales of some of these shares showed a reaction of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis advanced 2½ per cent to 39; Illinois Central, after dropping from 70 to 67¾, recovered to 69½; New Jersey Central declined from 38¾ to 37¾, and closed at 38; Delaware and Hudson Canal advanced to 69 and closed at 68¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off to 68¼, rose to 69 and closed at 68¾. Western Union advanced from 71¾ to 72¾. Pacific Mail ranged between 25 and 25¾. The market closed active with a better feeling. Transactions to-day aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 2,700 were Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 3,700 Northwestern, 4,700 Rock Island, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 13,700 St. Paul, 5,700 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Western Union, 18,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,400 New Jersey Central and 16,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel	72⅜	Rock Island	90
Quicksilver	10½	St. Paul	20¼
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	36
Pacific Mail	25¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Maripcsa	4½	Do. preferred	9
Do preferred	5½	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	106	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	98	Do. preferred	15
American Express	60½	Chicago & Alton	90½
United States Ex	50	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Erie	16½	Del. & Lack	68¾
Do. preferred	36	Atlantic & P. 7ms	14
Harlem	126	Missouri Pacific	3¾
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. pref.	9
Michigan Central	44	Indiana Central	2¾
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113
Illinois Central	69½	Hannibal & St. Jo	12¾
Lake Shore	58¾	Union Pac. stock	59¾
Cleve. and Pitts	88¾	Central Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	35¾	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do preferred	86¾	Do. land grants	100½
N. J. C. & I	39	Do. S. F. bonds	90¾
N. J. Central	37¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	10-40's, registered	113⅞
5-20's, 1865	110	10-40's, coupons	114⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	113	New 4½'s	110⅝
5-20's, 1867	116	New 5's	112⅝
5-20's, 1868	117	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	74	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 21, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £174,000. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—6-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 21.—Rentes 104 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 21.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Gold 110⅝. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 526.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 21, 1876.

Business in the leading mercantile branches was steady but not very active to-day, and only a moderate volume of transactions was reported by the leading wholesale and commission houses. Prices are generally steady and show no material change. The fluctuations of the market are substantially as previously reported.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,550	Apple, bbls	300
Corn, bus	4,200	Clover, lbs	562
Wheat, bus	1,800	Butter, pkgs	83
Barley, bus	400	Bacon, lbs	3,000
Rye, bus	400	Potatoes, bus	2,157
Oats, bus	1,000	Hay, bales	140

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices on grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts are increasing but supplies are still light, and prices are generally firm. Prime grades of wheat are rather scarce and considerably inquired for, with only moderate offerings now coming. We note prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 32½. Corn is rather quiet with a firm feeling and fair demand for old shelled. We quote shelled at 58@58½c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 56@56c for mixed. Oats are steady and quiet at 36@36½c for prime yellow; 36@36c for mixed; new, mixed, Ear is nominal at 34@35c for prime yellow; 30@32c for mixed; new ear corn is coming in freely and easy at 40@45c per bushel. Oats are about steady, the receipts being proportionately larger than of other grains. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is in fair supply and steady. We quote superior at 70@72c. Barley is in liberal supply and rules steady. We quote 58@61 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 20. Johnson sacks are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—There is a firmer market under the strong tone of the Western markets, though prices are quotably unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 per barrel; No. 1 amber $6 50@7 00; No. 1 prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50. In sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading manufacturers' standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white winter flour $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy $7 00@7 25; $7 50@8 00; choice family, $8 25@8 50. Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market continues dull and unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 as to quality and condition. Baled from store, $15 00@17 00 as to quality.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20@22 00; seconds and chop stuff, $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is somewhat better but the receipts are proportionately large and prices show no improvement. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BRANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations for choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. The rates current are the same as since our last report, viz: 3½c for self-working; 3c for hand; 2½c for straight brush; 1½@2c for crooked. The drum grades are 4@4½c for red-topped 3@3½c; interior and crooked 2½@3c. The very nicest crooked is in fair demand at about 33 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades of table butter continues good and prices on such quality steady. There is considerable low-grade stock offering, however, and on any quality below choice the market is dull. We quote packers' in tubs or choice, packed 15@18c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for choice.

CHEESE—Shows no declined alteration, but the general tendency of the markets is toward lower. We quote prime Pittsburgher Ohio factory at 13@13½c in round lots; job lots, 14c; New York factory, 13½@14c; small rules at 13½@14c in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $3 00@4 00, barrel included. For common, $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote evaporated apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ lb. for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c, four-quarter 6@7c; sun-dried apricots 16@17c; dried plums 10@12c. Fresh are somewhat higher at 27@28c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in the jobbing lots; lower on ruffles 50@55c.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c per lb. Quails $2 00 per ₱ doz. Whole deer 10@12c per ₱. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00@3 50 per doz. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 25@30c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks at $2@1 50.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady. We quote as follows: Chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 70@ 75c; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The prices on track are still wholly nominal for lack of business, while the trade from store is steady and unchanged at 75@80c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 65@70c; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market remains quiet and prices are generally steady and unchanged. Business is still limited to the supply of immediate consumptive wants. Receipts are light.

BACON—The carload lots are nominal. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7¾@8c ₱ lb; short rib sides 9@10½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c.

CURED AND UNCURED HAMS—Hams were easier at 14¾@14¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13¾@13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb. packages 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb. packages 13½c ₱ lb; in 10-lb. pails 13½c ₱ lb; and in 20-lb. pails at 13c ₱ lb. Leaf lard in tierces at 11c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@87c; No. 1 at 72c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 56@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8@8¼c ₱ lb; country do 7¼@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Business was moderate with the leading grocery houses and prices were steady and unchanged. Sugar is in fair demand and firm at unchanged rates. Coffee remains steady at former quotations. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	12 @13¾c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11½@12 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11@11½ c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10@10½c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9½@10¼c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Cut Loaf	13¼@14c
24 grades do	24 @25 c	Crushed	13¼@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	23 @24 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall
Teas.		Very ch. N. O	55@60c
Young Hyson	25@91 00	Prime	52@55c
Imperial	35@90c	Good	52@55c
Imperial	30@35c	Choice crop	52c
Japan	25@ 85	N. O	48@70c
Oolong	25@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Souchong	25@ 75	Sugar drips	55c
Snuffs.		Lower grades	45@50c
Irish scap, ₱ box	40	*Starch.*	₱ lb
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Pearl	3½@3¾c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver gloss	3½@3¾c
Gold do	6 25	Corn	3½@10½c
Extra olive do	3 50	*Spices (whole.)*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	9 c	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	7½c	Allspices	17 c
California, ₱ box	4 50	Cassia	32@35 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	@1 15
Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5½c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ pkgs	6 c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c	Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c
Candles.		Lower grades	7 @7½c
Star, full wt	16 c	Rangoon	6 c
Stearine	11@13 c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	10@10½c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	@4 50
Mackerel	@7 00	Split Labrador	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, ₱ bbl	2 25
Extra No. 2 bay	12 00	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₱ B	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	13½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

WESTERN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade, new, per box, ₱ $2 40; London layers, new, $2 40; Valentias, new, 11c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c, do shelled 38c; do Princess 30c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c, Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, 92 25; raspberries do ₱ 2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, ₱ 2 30; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, ₱ 2 00; tomatoes do, ₱ 2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

November 21.—As a general thing crude was held pretty firmly. The rates varied but little in the oil regions during the day.

REFINED—Maintained its firmness, 23c being the current rate for round lots, free on cars.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 21.—The *Herald* says: United opened at $3 28¾, declined to $3 25 and closed at $3 31¾. Shippers took advantage of the panic and purchased very heavily of the speculative yellow paper for the purpose of converting it into shipment when the reaction takes place. The scarcity among sellers of shipment is now nearly over and confidence seems to be partially restored; opened at $3 25; shipment advanced to $3 27¾, and closed at $3 30, with large sales. Total sales of United 300,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, November 21.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $3 28¾, declined to $3 25 and few sales were effected. The attention of speculators was then given for some time to sinking deliveries and a decline to $3 26@3 27½ occurred. After dinner there was an improvement and the market advanced slowly until 3 P. M., when $3 33¾ was bid. In the evening little was done, and the market finally closed at at $3 32½. Shippers have been doing comparatively little in consequence of an easier feeling in New York, though prices there were made. The opening price was $3 30, from which there was a gradual appreciation to $3 33 at the close. Sales 85,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 21, closing 20c. Petroleum is held firmly and unchanged, but nothing of importance done. The following are the asking rates: Crude 12¾c in bulk; 15¾@15¾c in bbls; refined 25½c asked in barrels; 30c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order.

TITUSVILLE, November 21.—No market; can't quote.

OIL CITY, November 21.—Market very quiet; $3 27½ bid for United, $3 30 asked; immediate shipment, $3 32 bid and $3 35 asked.

BRADFORD, November 21.—Market quiet; held firm at not quite $3 30.

TIDIOUTA, November 2.—Market steady and quiet; held at $3 25.

PARKERS, November 21.—Market dull and nothing doing; United quotable at $3 28¾ bid, $3 30 asked; shipment $3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Market steady; crude 12½c in bulk, 16c in bbls; standard white 26c; cases 29½@30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—Petroleum in better demand; crude 12c; refined 29½@29¾c; cases 30c; city naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 15¾@16c; refined 25½ @26c.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 6s 10½d.

ANTWERP, November 21.—Refined petroleum 55¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	1,442
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	2,905

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Produce.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat unchanged; cash and December $1 11¾@1 12; No. 2 $1 10¾; cash; $1 11¾ December; $1 12¾ January; No. 3, $1 03@$1 04¾; rejected 91@93c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; 35½@35¾c cash; December and the year 35½@35¾c; January, 35½@35¾c. Oats quiet and weak 32¾c cash; 30¾c December; 30¾c January. Barley firm; 75c cash. Rye strong and higher at 65@66c. Pork unsettled; $15 90 cash; $15 95 the year; $16 02½@16 05 January. Lard in active demand but at lower rates; 10.14@10.20c cash; 9.92½c the year and 10.05@10.07½c January. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 05¼.

Latest—Closing. Wheat was 3c lower. Corn no higher. Oats 1c lower. Pork 10c higher. Lard 5c higher. Bulk meats 5c higher. Whisky unchanged.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour scarcely so firm; receipts 3,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 45; common to good $5 25@5 40; good to choice $5 45@5 60; white wheat extra $5 65@6 00; St. Louis $5 20@5 25. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4 50@5 15. Cornmeal a shade firmer; Western $2 75@3 40. Wheat dull and lower for favorite; receipts 244,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, old, $1 20; new, in store, $1 30; No. 3 old and new, mixed, $1 20; ungraded spring, $1 17@1 28. Rye quiet; Western 82@83c; State 92@95c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn in light trade; receipts 116,000 bushels; mixed and no grade new 55c; Western mixed, new, 56c. Oats unchanged; receipts 72,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Hops dull; yearlings 10@20c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; refining grades 9¾@9¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady at 39@39½c. Eggs in fair demand and steady; Western 27@28c. Pork dull and easier; mess $17 00. Beef quiet. Middles—Long clear Western 8¾c; city long and clear, prime steam, 8¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 7@13½c. Whisky quiet at $1 05¼@1 06.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Cotton quiet at 11½c. Flour quiet but firm; family $5 50@5 70. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 25@1 30. Corn dull; new 36@36½c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 28c; No. 2 at 26@26½c. Barley steady at $1 00@1 08. Pork quiet at $16 00@16 50. Lard steady at 10½c. Bulk meats quiet at 9c for shoulders and 10¾@11c for clear sides. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾@8c; sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm at 28c. Cheese firm at 8@13c. Eggs—Western fresh 27@28c.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Cotton dull; Flour firm; superfine $3 50@3 75; XX $4 00@4 25; XXX $4 50@4 75; family $5 00@5 50; choice $5 75@6 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1 24@$1 24¾; No. 3 do $1 16@1 17; No. 2 State do $1 20@1 21; No. 3 do $1 14@1 15; No. 2 red winter $1 24@1 24¾. Corn steady at 30½@31c. Barley unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 06. Pork dull; new $16 50. Lard firm at 10¾@10¾c. Bulk meats firm but higher; 7½@7¾c; 8¾@8¾c; 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull at 7½@8¼c; 8¾@8¾c; 9¾@9¾c. Hams firm at 12@12½c. Eggs—Western fresh 27@28c.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—Cotton quiet at 11½c. Flour steady; extra $4 25@4 75; family $5 00@5 50; fancy $5 75@6 00. Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 30; white $1 25@1 32. Corn unchanged. Oats dull; white 36c; mixed 35c. Pork dull at $16 50. Bacon dull; clear sides 9½@10c. Lard nominal. Whisky firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, November 21.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17½; No. 2 $1 12½; No. 3 $1 08½. Corn in good demand and firmer; No. 2 dull and easier; No. 2, 31@32c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 78c; December and January 76c; No. 3, 42c.

TOLEDO, November 21.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 25; extra white $1 27; No. 1 $1 27; No. 2 amber $1 17; No. 3 red $1 15; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 20; Corn quiet; No. 2 new 49@49½c; rejected, new, 47½c. Oats dull and nominal.

BOSTON, November 20.—Flour—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Corn steady; old mixed and yellow 60@60c; new 50@52c nominal. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 36@37c.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Breadstuff dull. Receipts of wheat for three days 21,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. Oats 3½c. Cloverseed 50@55s.

OSWEGO, November 22.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 36; extra white $1 45. Corn steady at 58c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Whisky firmer at $1 06@1 10. Pork dull and nominal; very little business doing.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 450 head. Market dull and nominally unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head. Shipments 1,800 head. Market active, strong and 5@10c higher; common to extra choice $5 75@6 10, chiefly $5 80@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market dull, weak and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Hogs active, firm and higher; light shipping to good Yorkers $5 40@5 55; packing to butchers' weights 50c ₱ bush; heavy do 10c ₱ bush; shellbarks $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady. We quote as follows: We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 70@ 75c; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The prices on track are still wholly nominal for lack of business, while the trade from store is steady and unchanged at 75@80c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 65@70c; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market remains quiet and prices are generally steady and unchanged. Business is still limited to the supply of immediate consumptive wants. Receipts are light.

BACON—The carload lots are nominal. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7¾@8c ₱ lb; short rib sides 9@10½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c.

CURED AND UNCURED HAMS—Hams were easier at 14¾@14¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13¾@13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12½c ₱ lb; in

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 21, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles per hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.938	45	84	W.	5	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.880	49	84	W.	6	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.870	45	84	S.		

Mean barometer.....
Mean thermom.....41.7
Rainfall.....0.01

Highest thermom. 47
Lowest thermom.. 45

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 21, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 41; N. W.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 44; W.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 24; W.; cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 21; N. W.; cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 37; W.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 24; N. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 28; N. W.; clear.
Lookville—Ther. 41; W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 48; N. W.; fair.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 46; W.; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 21; N. W.; light clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 45; S.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 48; N.; clear.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 37; E.; fair.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 55; N.; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 58; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 34; S. E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 62; N. W.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 32; N.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 52; clear.
Virginia City, Mont.—Ther. 18; S. E.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 39; N.; clear.

Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing, is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF*

Returned From the South.

Hon. M. S. Quay Secretary of the Commonwealth passed through the city yesterday on his way to Harrisburg from New Orleans. He states that there is no doubt in the minds of Republicans of Louisiana that that State has gone Republican and that the Returning Board will make it clear to all unprejudiced persons that the electors for Hayes and Wheeler were fairly and honestly elected there.

Alleged False Pretenses.

The other day Mr. J. B. Heid was desirous of obtaining two fresh cows, and being referred to a dealer in cattle named Meyer Muiling, a contract was entered into for the purchase of two cows and a couple of calves for $60. He paid all but ten dollars of their value, and had the milkers taken home. Now, according to an information lodged before Alderman Gripar by Heid, it would appear that the cows, instead of being fresh, were "strippers," and the calves were not their own, as represented; hence a suit for obtaining money under false pretenses. Muiling gave $300 bail for a hearing to day.

Qualities of a Good Teacher.

Samuel Elliott, LL. D., in a recent lecture explained the qualities necessary to a good teacher as being—first, capacity in acquiring knowledge; next, desire for acquiring that knowledge so that it can be imparted to others; and next, in the cultivation of those faculties, chiefly of thought and expression, which help their possessor, whatever he or she may know; and lastly, such experience, such modes and practices of managing children, such governing and disciplining of them as will enable the teacher to impart his knowledge with the least possible friction and the least possible waste of his or her power. This is the upshot of all the teacher's work. The art of teaching was in character. The art depended on the leading ideals of the person teaching, and these were not the fruit of any technical training.

Coroner's Business.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Mary Pounds, aged forty-two years, who died at the Union Depot about noon. The deceased, accompanied by her husband, Wm. Pounds, arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Vincennes, Ind., *en route* to the County Home, at Bridgeville. She was suffering from ague and consumption, and became so weak on their arrival at the depot as to be unable to proceed further. She was kindly cared for by the railroad officials, who provided medical attendance and comfortable quarters, but the unfortunate women was so far gone that the physician's skill proved unavailing and she died, as stated. The jury found in accordance with the facts. The husband of deceased formerly resided here, and removed to Vincennes last spring. Sickness and failure to procure employment had rendered him nearly destitute of money, and he was about to place his wife in the Poor House until he found work.

George McNeely, boss painter at the Keystone Bridge Works, who was injured on Monday by the fall of a scaffold, at the works, died yesterday morning from his injuries. The men were precipitated about thirty feet. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury finding a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was also held in the case of Robert Grant, whose death was caused by a fall from Boyd's Hill, in which the obvious verdict was rendered.

Revival Meetings.

Last night was the tenth of the series of Graves and Leland's meetings. The house was again crowded, and numbers of new souls presented for prayers. The speaker's text was: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." Subject: "How shall I die?" Mr. Graves treated it in a manner becoming its importance. He handles the word of God with such power and skill as that it cannot fail to move the most thoughtless. He called upon those who felt prepared to die *now* to arise, when a goodly number responded. Afterward an appeal being made to those who wished to seek immediate preparation nearly the whole congregation arose. The congregation then sang the hymn "Over There" with an effect truly marvellous. The inquiry meeting that followed was worthy of an angels pen. Revs. S. Williams, T. B. Chapman and others assisted in the services.

Mr. Graves will hold mass meetings at the following named places: Friday morning at ten o'clock Mount Washington Baptist church, Saturday evening, a union meeting of all the colored congregations in the city, the place to be announced to-morrow. On Sabbath at 3 o'clock, East End, at First Presbyterian, Rev. Gillespie's church. Next Wednesday at same hour in Thirty-seventh street church.

The women's meeting yesterday was largely attended. The sad story of the Samaritan woman was well canvassed. A young ladies meeting followed in which Rev. Mrs. Graves took the place of the preacher.

Anna Dickinson.

I went, on Monday evening, to see Anna Dickinson as Anne Boleyn, and, as might be expected, found the performance very like an attempt to put a quart of beans into a half pint measure. The cup was soon full and the question was what to do with the beans. Anne Boleyn was there, all right; the character full to the brim, and all around it heaped the nobility and grandeur with which Anna Dickinson, as authoress and actress, has tried to invest it; but Anna Dickinson's nobility will not adhere to Anne Boleyn, and there is no kind of compressing machine or patent corset that can ever put Anna, great representative, American woman into the dimensions of that very small sized bit of English royalty.

The play seems to be thoroughly arsenic, and at times Anna Dickinson's acting is quite equal to that of Charlotte Cushman, but the alternates between her own character and that of the moral pigmy whose place she assumes, and it was sad to look on and think of the time I first saw her, in the Hall of Representatives in Washington, before President Lincoln, his Cabinet, both Houses of Congress and as many other people as could be packed in, when she electrified the audience with thoughts that breathed and words that burned.

In those days a blow struck her bugle horn was worth a thousand men. She was the Conscience incarnate for liberty and the Union, when these were in deadly peril, and should have been carrying it again instead of wasting her power in trying to catechise one of England's dead and gone coquettes.

She has lost none of her fine desire to elevate and purify public sentiment, for the moral of her play is pure and its utterances noble, but the public, with whom she is in sympathy, do not need to have ideas sugar-coated with theatrical effects. So far as her influence goes on the stage she will elevate it; but for her to devote her life to that business is like sending to Spirit Land for disembodied souls to come and lift a piano when two stout Irishmen could much better do the work required.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Caught in a Hoisting Apparatus and Badly Injured.

On Monday afternoon Mr. George Dayton, assistant superintendent of construction at the Point bridge, had a narrow escape from a horrible death and received injuries which will keep him in bed for many days. He was standing near the drum around which the hoisting rope coils, when he was caught by the rope and thrown into the drum, which made two revolutions with the unfortunate man tightly fastened to it, the rope pressing his body with crushing force. Luckily the engine was stopped just as the drum was making a third revolution, which, if it had been completed, would have brought the rope across Mr. Dayton's neck and resulted in his instant strangulation. The injured man was taken to the house of Mr. Robert White, on Martin street, Allegheny, where he boards, and medical aid summoned. It was found that two of his ribs were fractured, and it is feared that he is injured internally.

IRON AND STEEL.

The New Nomenclature Not Acceptable to Leading Pittsburgh Manufacturers.

We have already published the report of the Committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, recommending a new nomenclature of iron and steel, for the reason that, under existing definitions, it is impossible to determine the exact line of distinction between certain grades of iron and steel. The new names are not being received with much favor, at least among some of our leading metallurgists. Mr. Jacob Reese has written a letter to the *Railway Age*, in which he states his objections in the following terms:

1. *Weld iron* is recommended to cover the class now well known as wrought iron, and nothing more. There is no difficulty here, as all persons know that wrought iron welds, and I see no reason for changing the well known words, wrought iron. The term *weld iron* is also objectionable because all grades of steel weld under certain conditions; indeed, the highest and best grade of tool steel must be welded before they are fit for market.

2. I object to the term *weld steel*. The term should signify, if it means anything, that it covers all the class of steels which are capable of being welded. This is not so, as it is only intended to cover that class which has been welded from small particles capable of being hardened; and as steel made by any process known to me may be welded under proper conditions, the term is not well chosen, and is calculated to mislead and muddle the matter much more than anything heretofore.

3. *Ingot Iron.*—This term is also objectionable, as ingots not capable of being suitably hardened by tempering are now made by the crucible process, the Siemen-Martin process and the Bessemer process, and as is well known to the trade, the product of each process possesses distinct characteristics, each being best adapted for certain uses. Therefore ingot iron would be but a general, meaningless term, calculated to deceive and lead to error, and loss of life and property.

4. *Ingot Steel*.—This term is also objectionable, because it is but a general term, signifying that it was cast while in a fluid state and will harden by tempering. Now the effect of carbon on iron as exhibited in the phenomenon of temper arises from the fact that the force of attraction is exerted by carbon in one hundred times greater degree than that force is exerted by iron; hence if the particles of iron are held together by this force so that it will require a tensile strain of 60,000 pounds to rupture one square inch of such iron, if one per cent. of carbon be added thereto the force of attraction is doubled and the bar then will require a tensile strain of 120,000 pounds before it can be ruptured. From this it may be conceived that every particle of carbon incorporated in the iron will add proportionately to its aggregate attraction, and, consequently, iron, under proper treatment, absolutely tempers in degree with the amount of carbon it contains. I consider this term ingot steel as meaningless as far as the wants of the trade or the consumer are concerned. There are many processes by which ingot steel is made, and the qualities of each differ from the other, and the cost of manufacture differ; hence we should not class them altogether, it would be a great injustice and cause great distress to some branches of trade, and lead the consumers into trouble. While I admit the necessity of a revision of the nomenclature of iron and steel, I think that as the new processes which have caused the trouble are still undergoing new facts every day the matter should be postponed for a few years.

Mr. James Park, Jr., of the Black Diamond Steel Works, warmly endorses Mr. Reese's letter, and says: "I think no better definition can be fixed on for steel than 'wrought or malleable iron re-carbonized.' To call our soft steels (in the manufacture of which we are greatly excelled in this country), 'ingot iron,' would exhibit great ignorance on the part of gentlemen professing to be metallurgists. We want no better nomenclature of iron and steel than that so well known now to manufacturers and consumers of these metals, namely: 'Ore,' 'pig iron,' 'cast iron,' 'blooms,' 'wrought iron,' 'puddled steel,' 'cemented or German steel,' 'Bessemer steel,' 'open hearth steel' and 'crucible steel.'"

In addition to these and other objections which have been urged against the new names, it is stated that there is something more than a mere matter of definition at the bottom of the proposed change. The allegation is made that foreign manufacturers are now having passed through our custom houses, particularly at Boston, large quantities of *steel* of low carbonization, as *iron*, on which iron duties only are being paid. The attention of the Government is being called to this fraud, and if it should appear that the new nomenclature if to be introduced simply for the pecuniary advantage of foreign manufacturers, it will be received with no favor whatever on this side the water.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

George F. Davenport, of Crawford county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Spierman *et al.* vs. Smyth. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Johns for plaintiff in error and Sherman contra.

Douglas *et al.* vs. Second National Bank of Titusville. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error and Sherman contra.

Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company vs. Pennsylvania Transportation Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Dalzell for plaintiff in error and Douglass contra.

Luce Brothers', Hunidekoper's and Blystone's appeals (three cases). Certioraris to the Quarter Sessions of Crawford county. Argued by McCoy for appellants and Thomas Roddy for appellees.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Kimball vs. Hutchinson, reported previously. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $25.

John Hay vs. McAndie and Dodd, owners. Schedule of distribution made, and exceptions to special returns sustained. Distribution ordered to be made according to schedule.

Clark & Graham vs. John Stacey, previously reported. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $12.

John McDonald, A. Reed Grubbs and Frank A. Grubbs vs. James Grubbs, Lewis Grubbs, Andrew Grubbs, Martha H. Martin and Robert Hustin; suit on contested will. On trial before Judge Collier.

Couch, Carey & Morris vs. Henry Omsler, garnishee of J. H. Morrison; an execution attachment. On trial before Judge Sterritt, together with the case of Henry Omsler, Sr., vs. Jno. Couch, Jno. Cary and Joseph B. Morris, partners, as Couch, Carey & Morris.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

The case of Scheffner vs. the city of Pittsburgh is still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

No business of importance was transacted, except the decision of the Court in the case of Alderman Gallagher, charged with misdemeanor, in refusing to give a transcript of his docket unless the costs were paid. The Alderman was found not guilty, but was directed to pay the costs. His counsel moved for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, but the Court overruled the motion. The Alderman claimed that he was justified in demanding the costs, under the act of March 2, 1868, which provides that "Justices of the Peace shall be entitled to demand and receive from the *appellant and from the plaintiff*, desiring a transcript for entering in the Common Pleas or other transcripts in any case tried by him, before giving a transcript of appeal or other transcript, all costs that may have accrued in the said action."

The Judge, however, rules the point as follows: We are of the opinion that the act was not intended to and does not apply to a demand for a transcript merely for inspection, and which does not in any way remove the case to a higher court, and that the act of 1810 is not affected by this special act of 1868. At all events, in this case the prosecutrix was neither *appellant* nor *plaintiff*. She was a defendant entitled to a transcript on demand and tender of the fee. It is alleged that magistrates throughout the city have heretofore construed the act of 1868 so as to justify a demand for all accrued costs in every case of a demand for a transcript. If this be so, the sooner they adopt a different construction the better for them and for suitors."

Legal Notes.

Benjamin Taylor commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against Thomas Williams, *alias* William Thomas. The plaintiff alleges that in the defendant obtained from him the sum of $550, upon the deceitful and false representation that he, defendant, would obtain from the estate of George Taylor, of Washington, D. C., a large sum of money that was due him, the plaintiff. The defendant pretended he had power to obtain the money and would do so, though he well knew, Taylor alleges, that this was false. The parties are colored, and Williams, or Thomas, was convicted in the Criminal Court on this charge.

The case of Gordon vs. Mercur is still on trial in the Circuit Court.

Justice Mercur, of the Supreme Court, is lying ill at the Monongahela House. The symptoms indicate a threatened attack of congestion of the lungs.

No "Explosion" at the American Iron Works.

PITTSBURGH, November 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your report in to-day's COMMERCIAL, relating to the rupture of a section of the "Kilgore boilers" in our works yesterday morning, is so greatly at variance with the facts in the case, that a correction is needed both in justice to the makers of the boiler and to our own employees. The whole extent of the accident was the bursting out of a small part of one section of the boiler, caused by a defect in a semi-steel casting. The damage was slight, and endangered no lives, the men being at work all around. Your report reflects carelessness on the part of employees, which is unjust. We suggest this correction as exaggerated reports of such accidents cause undeserved censure. Very truly yours,

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Stockholders' Annual Meeting—Report of the President—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Baltimore on Monday. Archibald Stirling, Sr., was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Ijams appointed secretary. President Garrett submitted the fiftieth annual report. After the reading of the report, no other business being presented, the stockholders' meeting entered into the election of directors to serve for the ensuing twelve months. On counting the ballots the following gentlemen were found to be unanimously elected: Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis T. King, James Harvey, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., G. A. Von Lingen, Decatur H. Miller. Amount of stock represented, 44,166 shares.

The annual report contained the following interesting statistics of the experience of the road during the past year. They show that, while depression of business and unnatural competition have been at work producing the most disastrous effects upon the earnings of our railroads great as they have been, the Baltimore and Ohio has held its own, and shows a vastly increased volume of business, the freight movement East and West showing an increased tonnage of 1,066,395 tons compared with 872,101 for 1875.

"It will be noted," Mr. Garrett says, "that the largely increased tonnage of through merchandise, east and west, aggregated 1,033,393 tons, of which a large proportion was transported at needlessly low rates, brought about by the reckless competition of other lines. A difference of ten cents per hundred weight, while entirely reasonable and acceptable to the public, would have made an increase of $2,186,786 in the year's work."

However, the management of the affairs of the company, in the matter of the working detail, have overcome, in a great measure, the difficulties of a very remarkable year, as will be seen from the following figures:

	REVENUE.
Main stem, including the Winchester and Potomac, the Winchester and Strasburg, Strasburg and Harrisonburg, Washington County and Metropolitan branch, and the Washington City and the Point Lookout Railroad.....	$ 9,632,361 06
Washington branch.....	367,148 81
Parkersburg branch.....	1,227,962 20
Central Ohio division.....	880,191 50
Lake Erie division.....	1,927,922 45
Chicago division.....	1,231,785 88
Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore.....	50,880 18
Newark, Somerset and Straitsville..	163,574 78
Pittsburgh and Connellsville.....	1,211,407 85
Total.....	$15,631,235 73

Showing an increase, with the Pittsburgh division, not heretofore included, of $880,997 17.

The working expenses, including repair and machinery, amounted to $5,411,635 55 or 58.18 per cent., a decrease of 2.56 as compared with last year.

The earnings of the main stem and branches show a decrease of $881,817 91. The working expenses show a decrease of $765,165 63, thus the net profits show a decrease of $116,653 32.

The sinking fund for the payment of the loan of the City of Baltimore, originally $5,000,000, was increased $1,000,000, making the payment on that loan, which matures 1890, $1,848,878 10.

The surplus fund amounts to $46,019,901 30.

The entire mortgage indebtedness is $28,168,929 90.

(The sinking fund 30th September, 1875, was $34,069,791 98, and the mortgage indebtedness in currency and sterling $28,716,354 58.)

A considerable falling off is noted in coal tonnage, and is ascribed to the largely decreased consumption by manufacturers and shipping. The increase in petroleum shipments on the other hand is forty-six per cent. on 1875.

CARING FOR THE POOR.

Winter Work of Public and Private Charities.

The approach of winter, happily unusually delayed this year, admonishes the prosperous and the charitably disposed that the poor must be provided for. It is believed by many that the winter coming, though it must be short, will be severe, and the hard times must add to the distress of the season. There is a necessity for preparation that has been too long delayed. The annual report contained in the Poor Board is comparatively small, while the public generally is constantly besieged by the unfortunate, and too frequently victimized by the undeserving. The total return from the levy of the Poor Board for the current year was but about $65,000, and the demands upon them have so much increased over previous years as will necessitate a loan before the opening of the next fiscal year. It will also necessitate an increase of the levy for the ensuing year, which was one-half-of-one mill last year. People generally do not, however, grumble at their poor tax as they believe that the money is judiciously expended. Compared with other cities the public expenditure in this direction, in Pittsburgh, is low, but it must gradually increase, while it must also be expected to be exceptionally high during such depressing times as these we are now experiencing. An inquiry and examination at the office of the Poor Guardians we find that the list of "regular" pensioners has largely increased during the last year, while the special applications are largely increased.

The association for the Relief and Improvement of the Poor, just past its first anniversary, will, we think, be sorely tried this winter, and it behooves the friends of this effort at systematic charity to give it all the aid possible. The aim of the society is to protect the public from frauds and pretenders and to give all needful help to the deserving. It employs careful and discreet visitors to inquire into and report upon all applications for relief so that the funds may be properly expended. It is now endeavoring to protect the public by means of tickets, which for 25 cents each, which, upon presentation, will be handed to one of the agents and the case examined into before relief of the amount named upon the ticket or tickets held by the party presenting, is given. By purchasing these tickets persons may be assured that their charity will not go into the hands of pretenders. People who are charitably inclined should take advantage of this arrangement, and thus prevent imposition. It is in short, an effort to give alms in a business like way. The coming Thanksgiving sermons and the spirit of Christmas will no doubt arouse the public to the necessities of the poor; but it is to be hoped that many will realize that help will be needed before that time—in fact is needed now.

ALLEGHENY HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Special Meeting to Adopt Measures to Prevent the Spread of Smallpox.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last night to take steps to prevent the further spread of smallpox in the city.

The Health Officer being called upon for a report, said that during the month seventy-two cases had been reported. Of these thirty-six were seriously ill, and twenty five were convalescent. The parents of children who are affected say that they can only recognize from the appearance of the pimples by the fact that the children went to school. In families where the disease appears, it generally runs through the whole lot. The disease seems thus far to have attacked children rather than adults. A great many of the people refuse to be vaccinated.

It was the opinion of the City Physician that vaccination should be made more general, and means should be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. He thought the hospital was too far from the city.

Mr. McGuire thought the schools should be closed during the prevalance of the disease. In the Fourth ward he knew of instances where pupils had been put out of school because of smallpox in their families, but when this was done the children had been in attendance for fully a week before it was known that the smallpox was in their families.

The Health Officer said there was a State law requiring all persons to be vaccinated, under a penalty of from $5 to $25. The act of Assembly from which the Health Board derives its power was read, and it was found that there was a provision authorizing the Board to enforce vaccination.

On motion of Mr. McGuire, it was resolved to prohibit persons who have smallpox in their families from sending their children to school.

The clerk was instructed to notify school Principals that all children not vaccinated would be dismissed from school.

The Health Officer was authorized to purchase stoves for the hospital.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths During the Past Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending Saturday, November 18, there were forty-one deaths in this city as follows:

Causes of Death—Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; small pox, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; hemoptysis, 1; encephalitis, 1; meningitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; valve-disease of heart, 1; heart (disease not specified), 2; croup, 1; bronchitis, 1; bronchical catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 3; enteritis, 2; typhilitis, 1; hernia femoral, 1; locomotory ataxis, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 2; fall, 1; homicide, 1; unknown, 2.

Color—White, males 28; females, 22; colored, female, 1; total, 41.

Social Relations.—Married, 15; single, 24; widows, 2.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 20; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 1; Germany, 2; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 2.

Age—Under one year, 7; from one to two years, 3; two to five, 5; five to ten, 3; fifteen to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 7; forty to fifty, 3; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 2; total, 41.

Localities—City wards, 41.

CONNUBIAL INFELICITY.

A Steel Smelter in Trouble.

A steel smelter named Hutchinson, formerly of this city but now employed in the Burgess Steel and Iron Works at Portsmouth, Ohio, is reported as in trouble. The *Times* of that place says: Mr. Hutchinson came here, it appears from the evidence, with the wife of one Senafer, and her two children, leaving his lawful wife behind. Last Wednesday Mrs. Hutchinson, a tall, pale-faced woman, appeared on the scene, and a dynamite explosion would not have created more consternat on in the Hutchinson domicile than her appearance. Until her arrival everything was lovely, and the aquatic fowl was suspended in a cheerful altitude. This was a crucible which the steel smelter could not properly manage, and the appearance of the outraged wife was a sad blow to the plicity of the new comer. Mrs. Hutchinson claims that on account of the bad treatment of her English lord and master, after his acquaintance with the gay deceiver, Mrs. Shaver, life was intolerable; and while she did not want to go down the flowery ways of life side by side with Mr. H., she did want alimony, for which she besieged the office of the company, and lingered about to catch a glimpse of her disloyal husband. How the matter was settled we have been unable to learn, but wife number two means business, and will "hold the fort," having refused admittance to wife number one.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Miss Anna Dickinson last evening repeated her impersonation of *Anne Boleyn*, in her own play of "A Crown of Thorns," before a highly cultivated and critical audience. Whatever Eastern critics may say to the contrary, the actress has the people on her side, and can therefore stand all the carping that may be indulged in at her expense. In some of the later scenes of the play she shows powers of no ordinary kind.

The support last night was about the same as on Monday—no better, no worse. "A Crown of Thorns" will be repeated this evening.

Next week Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau and her company will play at Library Hall, introducing for the first time here a new play by Mr. G. W. Lovell, entitled "Paried." The Cleveland *Leader* says of it:

The announcement of a new drama from the pen of such a playwright as C. W. Taylor, put upon the stage under the management, supervision, and with a company headed by an actress of such well known merits as Mrs. Chanfrau, might justly create a high expectation, but "Paried" understands the test and must be pronounced excellent. It is pure drama, strongly depicting the finest sentiments in human nature, and every part is brought out by the company with a finish and power deserving of special praise. The audience was greatly pleased and expressed its approval by vociferous applause.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Almost everybody has seen Mr. John E Owens in his character z ation of *Major Wellington De Peyster*, in Sterling Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend." It is one of the many excellent things he does, and never fails to please people of all classes. This was specially true of the large audience gathered at the Opera House last night. His *De Boots* is a finished, thoroughly artistic performance. Miss Minnette Thompson made a charming *Mrs. Featherly*, quiet and womanly, with just sufficient spice of mischief. Miss Fletcher's *Mrs. Featherly* was equally as good, while Mrs. Holmes' *Mrs. De Boots*, Mr. Bock's *Featherly* and Mr. Willard's did well as *Icebrook*.

"Self" was followed, and, as usual, Mr. Owens sent his auditors home in a good humor.

This evening the comedy of "Self," written expressly for Mr. Owens, will be presented for the first time in several years, with that gentleman as *John Unit*. It is a charming work. To-morrow evening the well known and shows a vastly comedy with Mr. Owens as *Caleb Plummer*; on Friday evening he will appear as *Dr. Pangloss*, in "The Heir-at-Law," supported by Mr. Gotthold as *Zekiel Homespun*.

Oliver Doud Byron.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, who will succeed Mr. Owens at the Opera House next week, is in the city, superintending the rehearsal of his new play, "Hero," and of the latter we have been unable to learn, but we have no doubt from what we know of his merits as an actor that there was no work at Claremont for anybody, barrel making there having been totally suspended on account of no demand.

NED BURKE, who had charge of the boilers at Zug's mill at the time of the late explosion, has been re-engaged in the same position. Mr. David McGary, the chief engineer, says Burke is a competent and careful man, the opinion of a Coroner's jury to the contrary notwithstanding.

A CHARGE of desertion and non-support is alleged before Squire Edgar by Barbara Upperman against Charles Upperman, Sr. She alleges her husband left home Monday last for the country, where he is working, and failed to return until Saturday evening, when he refused to give her money.

A QUESTION has been raised in Allegheny whether or not there should be a Mayoralty election next February. It is claimed by some that the Graham bill dispenses with the necessity of an election either for Mayor or Councilmen until February, 1878, and action will be held in February notwithstanding.

THERE was a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Mayor of Allegheny in the case of one of the owners of the stock yards, and he dismissed from school.

The Health Officer was authorized to purchase stoves for the hospital.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths During the Past Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending Saturday, November 18, there were forty-one deaths in this city as follows:

Causes of Death—Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; small pox, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; hemoptysis, 1; encephalitis, 1; meningitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; valve-disease of heart, 1; heart (disease not specified), 2; croup, 1; bronchitis, 1; bronchical catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 3; enteritis, 2; typhilitis, 1; hernia femoral, 1; locomotory ataxis, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 2; fall, 1; homicide, 1; unknown, 2.

Color—White, males 28; females, 22; colored, female, 1; total, 41.

Social Relations.—Married, 15; single, 24; widows, 2.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 20; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 1; Germany, 2; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 2.

Age—Under one year, 7; from one to two years, 3; two to five, 5; five to ten, 3; fifteen to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 7; forty to fifty, 3; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 2; total, 41.

Localities—City wards, 41.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. M. S. QUAY, arrived in this city yesterday morning, *en route* home from New Orleans.

Two more cases of smallpox were reported yesterday in Allegheny, which makes eight for the week.

SHERIFF FIFE was attacked on Sunday evening with heart disease, and is lying seriously ill at his residence.

MOTHER SLUNK, who has been an inmate of the city almshouse for sixteen years, died on Monday, at the age of fifty-three.

AN excellent portrait of the late Dr. M. W. Jacobus is displayed in the window of Haecocher's drug store, on Federal street, Allegheny.

JAMES GALLAGHER was jailed by Deputy Mayor Martin yesterday in default of one thousand dollars bail for trial on a charge of larceny.

A STRAY horse taken up by the police and placed in Redy Patterson's stable is reported as unfit for work and the Humane Society is asked to take charge of it.

AT HALF-PAST eleven o'clock last night a fire occurred in Martin's bakery, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, caused by a defective flue. The damage will not exceed ten dollars.

JAMES W. RIDDLE, who was shot by his brother some time ago at Springdale in mistake for a burglar, and who was in a critical condition for some time, is now considered out of danger.

THE losses to Wheeling companies by the burning of the Grange Hotel at Philadelphia last week, aggregate $7,000, of which amount the Fidelity loses $1,000; Ætna $2,500; Peabody $2,000; Citizens $1,500.

MAJOR J. A. SMITH, Engineer officer of the Seventh Lighthouse district, Key West, will relieve Colonel W. E. Merrill, in charge of engineer duty on the Monongahela river. The Major will have charge of the construction of a dam above Geneva.

THE two men, John Murdoch and Henry L. Bewyer, who were charged before Alderman McMasters, on oath of Noah Brimer, with conspiracy to defraud, were discharged after a hearing, the evidence showing that the charge had no foundation in fact.

A TRAMP applied to Mayor Phillips yesterday morning to be sent to the Work house for ninety days, but his honor declined on the ground that there was no work at Claremont for anybody, barrel making there having been totally suspended on account of no demand.

NED BURKE, who had charge of the boilers at Zug's mill at the time of the late explosion, has been re-engaged in the same position. Mr. David McGary, the chief engineer, says Burke is a competent and careful man, the opinion of a Coroner's jury to the contrary notwithstanding.

A CHARGE of desertion and non-support is alleged before Squire Edgar by Barbara Upperman against Charles Upperman, Sr. She alleges her husband left home Monday last for the country, where he is working, and failed to return until Saturday evening, when he refused to give her money.

A QUESTION has been raised in Allegheny whether or not there should be a Mayoralty election next February. It is claimed by some that the Graham bill dispenses with the necessity of an election either for Mayor or Councilmen until February, 1878, and action will be held in February notwithstanding.

THERE was a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Mayor of Allegheny in the case of one of the owners of the stock yards, and he dismissed from school.

The Health Officer was authorized to purchase stoves for the hospital.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

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LADIES! CUT THIS OUT!!

Secure a Watch for the Holidays!!!

Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches, $14, $15, $16 and $18. Warranted Solid Gold and good time-keepers, or money refunded. E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street.—153—*Gazette* building—153. No branch stores—153.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

A BENEFIT FOR THE LADIES.

Another Reduction for the Holidays.

Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $14, $15, $16 and $18. Every one warranted, at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street.—153—*Gazette* building—153. No Branch stores—153.

A Correspondent

writing from the new Hotel Brunswick, of Boston, says: "When you come to Boston stop at this modern palace, if you would realize what comfort is afforded in one of the finest and best of modern hotels. This hotel cannot be surpassed, and the Boston people are very justly proud of it."

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Gentlemen's Garments.

The styles in gentlemen's garments this season are the most elegant that have been issued for years. Mr. B. Tiegel, the fashionable merchant tailor located at No. 53 Smithfield street, has in stock all the fashionable designs in piece goods, and is prepared to make to order a full suit or single garments at the lowest prices. ws

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh oysters. All the appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention. ws

Master of the Art.

Mr. A. A. Devore, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting gentlemen's garments, has the entire management of this establishment at the celebrated tailoring establishment of D. S. Hodder, No. 57 Smithfield street, which is a sufficient guarantee that the garments made by this firm will give satisfaction. Customers will find the counters at this house ladened with a fine line of fashionable piece goods to select from. Their prices are very moderate. ws

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